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COLGATE & CO.'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS,

Vanilla, Almond,
Ginger, Rose, Orange,
Lemon, Celery,

SUPERIOR in PURITY and STRENGTH.

Recent instances of POISONING resulting from the use of Flavoring Extracts prepared from injurious ingredients, make it IMPERATIVE that Housekeepers, Confectioners, and Proprietors of Hotels and Restaurants, should purchase only the most reliable Extracts.

The New Handkerchief Perfume.

COLGATE & CO.'S "CASHMERE BOUQUET."

This delightful Perfume will be appreciated by all who have enjoyed the lasting fragrance of Colgate & Co's Cashmere Bouquet Soap, which is so universally popular.

Number Eighty-Two.

THE (OLD) FARMER'S ALMANACK,

CALCULATED ON A NEW AND IMPROVED PLAN,
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1874;

Being second after BISSEXTILE or LEAP YEAR, and (until July 4) 98th of American Independence.

FITTED FOR BOSTON, BUT WILL ANSWER FOR ALL THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.
Containing, besides the large number of Astronomical Calculations and the Farmer's Calendar for every month in the year, a variety of

NEW, USEFUL, AND ENTERTAINING MATTER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1793,

BY ROBERT B. THOMAS.



This gray, round world, so full of life,
Of hate and love, of calm and strife,
Still ship-like on for ages fares.
How grand it sweeps the eternal blue!
Glide on, fair vessel, till thy crew
Discern how great a lot is theirs.

JOHN STEERLING.

BOSTON:
PUBLISHED, BY BREWER & TILESTON.

Sold by the Booksellers and Traders throughout New England.
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TO PATRONS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

ANOTHER new year brings with it the familiar annual of nearly a hundred years, the "OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC." It was familiar to our grandfathers when they were boys; it will, we hope, hang at the chimney corners of our grandchildren. However, our business is not with the future or the past. Let us address ourselves to the present. We have to do now with *this year*—A HAPPY NEW YEAR to all the sons and daughters of New England!

We devote, as usual, a large share of our space to the farming interests, and we trust the agricultural articles will be found interesting and profitable.

We should be pleased to receive from our friends any suggestions that may occur to them with reference to any part of the Almanac, and should be especially obliged for the correction of any errors that may be found.

Thanks are due to various correspondents for suggestions and answers to puzzles, &c., and with the hope that this year's Almanac may be worthy of its predecessors, we close in the words of the founder of this Almanac:—

"It is by our works, and not by our words, we would be judged: these, we hope, will sustain us in the humble though proud station we have so long held....

W. W. Thomas.

MEETINGS OF FRIENDS IN NEW ENGLAND. (Corrected 1873.)

The Yearly Meeting of Friends is held at Newport, beginning with meeting of ministers and elders, the 2d sixth day in the 6th mo., at 9 A. M. For business on 7th day, at 9 A. M. Public meetings for worship on 1st day at Newport and Portsmouth, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Yearly Meeting is composed of the Quarterly Meetings of Rhode Island, Salem, Sandwich, Falmouth, Smithfield, Vassalboro', Dover, and Fairfield, held as follows:—

Rhode Island: 1st fifth day, 2d mo., at Providence; 1st fifth day, 5th mo., at East Greenwich; 1st fifth day, 8th mo., at Newport, and 1st fifth day, 11th mo., at Fall River. *Salem:* 7th day before 3d fifth day; 1st mo., at Salem, 8th mo., at Lynn, 10th mo., at Ware; and on 7th day before 4th fifth day, 5th mo., at Amesbury. *Sandwich:* 1st fifth day, 4th and 12th mos., at New Bedford; 1st fifth day, 11th mo., at Falmouth.

EXPLANATION OF THE TERMS USED TO DISTINGUISH THE TIDES IN THE ALMANAC.

THE heights of the tides are indicated in a general way, by designating them as *high* and *low*, *very high* and *very low* tides. Whenever the tides have been increasing for several days, and then begin to diminish, the highest one is called a *high tide*; and when they have been diminishing for several days, and then begin to increase, the lowest one is called a *low tide*; and the dates on which the successive changes occur throughout the year are indicated in this manner. Whenever a *low tide* is lower than the average of all the *low tides* of the year, it is called a *very low tide*; and in the same manner, when *high tide* is higher than the average *high tides*, it is called a *very high tide*. The difference in height between a *high tide* and a following *low tide*, or between a *low tide* and a following *high tide*, may be only a few inches; but from a *low tide* to a *very high tide*, or from a *high tide* to a *very low tide*, there is always considerable difference.

ECLIPSES FOR 1874.

In the year 1874 there will be four Eclipses, two of the SUN and two of the MOON, and a TRANSIT OF VENUS OVER THE SUN'S DISK.

- I.—A TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, April 16, visible in the southern part of South America and southern part of Africa; *invisible in the U. S.*
- II.—A PARTIAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON, May 1, *invisible in the U. S.*
- III.—AN ANNULAR ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, Oct. 10, visible in Europe, Western Asia, and Eastern Africa; *invisible in the U. S.*
- IV.—A TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON, Oct. 25, *visible in the U. S.* At Boston, Moon enters shadow, 0h. 58m., morn; total Eclipse begins 2h. 16m., morn; total Eclipse ends 2h. 49m., morn; Moon leaves shadow, 4h. 8m., morn.
- V.—A TRANSIT OF VENUS ACROSS THE SUN'S DISK, Dec. 8, *visible in the Pacific Ocean, Asia, and part of Europe; invisible in the U. S.*

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES FOR 1874.

Dominical Letter,	D	Lunar Cycle or } Epact, 12 Golden Number, } 13	Roman Indiction, 2
Solar Cycle,	7		Julian Period, 6587

MOVABLE FEASTS AND FASTS FOR 1874.

Septuagesima Sunday, Feb. 1	Good Friday, April 3	Whit Sunday, May 24
Shrove Sunday, " 15	Easter Sunday, " 6	Trinity Sunday, " 31
Ash Wednesday, " 18	Low Sunday, " 12	Corpus Christi, June 4
First Sunday in Lent, " 22	Rogation Sunday, May 10	Advent Sunday, Nov. 29
Palm Sunday, March 29	Holy Thursday, " 14	

PLANETS—1874.

JANUARY.		MAY.		SEPTEMBER.	
d.	h. m.	d.	h. m.	d.	h. m.
Venus ♀ rises 5	6 48 A. M.	♀ sets 4	8 30 P. M.	♀ sets 4	8 0 P. M.
Mars ♂ sets 10	8 42 P. M.	♂ sets 10	8 27 P. M.	♂ rises 11	3 46 A. M.
Jupiter ♃ rises 20	10 4 P. M.	♃ sets 21	1 55 A. M.	♃ sets 20	6 28 P. M.
Saturn ♄ rises 25	7 26 A. M.	♄ rises 25	11 59 P. M.	♄ sets 26	1 10 A. M.
FEBRUARY.		JUNE.		OCTOBER.	
d.	h. m.	d.	h. m.	d.	h. m.
♀ rises 5	7 10 A. M.	♀ sets 4	9 28 P. M.	♀ sets 4	7 12 P. M.
♂ sets 10	8 42 P. M.	♂ sets 10	8 7 P. M.	♂ rises 11	3 26 A. M.
♃ rises 20	7 52 P. M.	♃ sets 20	11 56 P. M.	♃ rises 21	5 18 A. M.
♄ rises 26	5 32 A. M.	♄ rises 25	9 55 P. M.	♄ sets 25	11 11 P. M.
MARCH.		JULY.		NOVEMBER.	
d.	h. m.	d.	h. m.	d.	h. m.
♀ sets 4	5 58 P. M.	♀ sets 4	9 32 P. M.	♀ sets 4	6 28 P. M.
♂ sets 10	8 40 P. M.	♂ rises 11	4 26 A. M.	♂ rises 11	3 2 A. M.
♃ sets 21	6 6 A. M.	♃ sets 20	10 6 P. M.	♃ rises 21	3 49 A. M.
♄ rises 26	3 50 A. M.	♄ rises 25	7 52 P. M.	♄ sets 25	9 17 P. M.
APRIL.		AUGUST.		DECEMBER.	
d.	h. m.	d.	h. m.	d.	h. m.
♀ sets 4	7 14 P. M.	♀ sets 4	8 53 P. M.	♀ sets 4	4 46 P. M.
♂ sets 10	8 36 P. M.	♂ rises 11	4 5 A. M.	♂ rises 11	2 38 A. M.
♃ sets 21	3 56 A. M.	♃ sets 20	8 16 P. M.	♃ rises 21	2 17 A. M.
♄ rises 26	1 54 A. M.	♄ sets 26	3 19 A. M.	♄ sets 25	7 33 P. M.

Venus will be Morning Star till February 22; Evening Star till December 8; then Morning Star the rest of the year.

Mars will be Evening Star till July 4, then Morning Star the rest of the year.

Jupiter will be Morning Star till March 17; Evening Star till October 5; then Morning Star the rest of the year.

Saturn will be Evening Star till January 24; Morning Star till August 3; then Evening Star the rest of the year.

NAMES AND CHARACTERS OF THE PLANETS.

○ ☐ The Sun.	♂ Mars.	♄ Saturn.	♉ Vesta.
○ ☩ The Moon.	♃ Jupiter.	♃ Uranus.	♈ Juno.
♀ Mercury.	⊕ The Earth.	♀ Neptune.	♀ Pallas.
♀ Venus.			♀ Ceres.

NAMES AND CHARACTERS OF THE ASPECTS.

○ Conjunction, or in the same degree.	♂ Opposition, or 180 degrees.
* Sextile, 60 degrees.	○ Dragon's Head, or Ascending Node.
□ Quartile, 90 degrees.	○ Dragon's Tail, or Descending Node.
△ Trine, 120 degrees.	

NAMES AND CHARACTERS OF THE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

1. ♀ Aries, head.	5. ♀ Leo, heart.	9. ♀ Sagittarius, thighs.
2. ♀ Taurus, neck.	6. ♀ Virgo, belly.	10. ♀ Capricornus, knees.
3. □ Gemini, arms.	7. ♀ Libra, reins.	11. ♀ Aquarius, legs.
4. □ Cancer, breast.	8. ♀ Scorpio, secrets.	12. ♀ Pisces, feet.

COLLEGES, PROFESSIONAL AND NORMAL SCHOOLS IN NEW ENGLAND.

(Corrected 1873.)

COLLEGES.

BATES, LEWISTON, ME.—Com., last Wed., but one June. Vac., 9 w. fm Com.; 5 w. fm Wed., bef. last Th. Nov.

BOWDOIN, BRUNSWICK, ME.—Com., 2d Wed., July. Vac., 7 w. fm Com.; 6 w. from Wed. before last Th. Nov. Spring Vac., 1 w.

COLBY UNIV., WATERVILLE, ME.—Com., 4th Wed., July. Vac., fm Com., 5 w.; fm 2d w. 8 w.; fm 1st Wed. May 1 w.

MAINE WESLEYAN SEM. AND FEMALE COLL., KENT'S HILL, ME.—Three terms 13 w. each. Com., 2d Mon. Aug.; last Mon. Nov.; 2d Mon. March.

MAINE STATE COLL. OF AGRIC. AND THE MECHANIC ARTS, ORONO, ME.—Sp. tm beg. Feb. 5, clo. Ap. 29; 1 w. vac. Sum. term beg. May 7, clo. Aug. 5; 3 w. vac. Fall term beg. Aug. 27, clo. Nov. 25; 10 w. vac. Com. Aug. 5.

DARTMOUTH, AT HANOVER, N. H.—Com., last Thurs. in June; vac. 9 w. from Com., and 4 w. in the winter. Year ends last Thurs. in June.

MIDDLEBURY, MIDDLEBURY, VT.—Com., 3d Wed. July. Fall tm beg. 7 w. later.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY, NORTHFIELD, VT.—Com., Th. June 25. Vac., 9 w. Christma. term, 16 w. fm Aug. 27. Vac., 4 w.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT, AND STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, AT BURLINGTON.—Com., 2d Wed. July. Vacat. Com. 10 w.; from Wed. before Christmas 2 w., and 1 w. from close of spring term.

AMHERST, AMHERST, MASS.—Com., 2d Th. July. Vac., 9 w. following; 3 w. last of Dec., and 2 w. in spring.

BOSTON COLLEGE, BOSTON, MASS.—Two sessions, beginning on 1st Mon. of Sept., and 1st Mon. of Feb. Exhib. beginning of July.

COLLEGE OF THE HOLY CROSS, WORCESTER, MASS.—2 terms 21 w. each; year begins 1st Wed. Sept., ends last w. June.

HARVARD, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Acad. year begins Thurs. after last Wed. Sept., ends at Com., last Wed. June; recess fm Dec. to Jan. 6, inclusive.

TUFTS COLL., COLLEGE HILL (MEDFORD), MASS.—First tm beg. Sept. 4, '73, ends Jan. 28, '74, vac. 2 w.; 2d tm beg. Feb. 12. Com. June 17; vac. 11 w.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.—Com., 1st Wed. July. Vac., 9 w. af. Com.; 2 w. fm Tu. bef. Chr. 2w. fm 1st Tu. Ap.

BROWN, PROVIDENCE, R. I.—1st term beg. Sept. 5, 1873, ends Jan. 15, 1874, vac. 3 w.; 2d tm beg. Feb. 6. Com., last Wed. June.

TRINITY, HARTFORD, CONN.—Com., Th. bef. July 4th. Vac., 11 w. fm Com.; 2 or 3 w. fm Th. bef. Christmas. Recess in April.

WESLEYAN UNIV. MIDDLETOWN, CT.—Com., last Th. June. Va., 11 w. fm Com.; 2 w. fm Dec. 19; and 1 w. fm Mch 26.

YALE, NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Com. Th. aft. last Wed. June. Vac., 11 w. fm Com. 1st tm. 14 w., vac. 2 w.; 2d tm. 13 w., vac. 2 w.; 3d tm. 10 w.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.

THEO. SEM., BANGOR, ME. Or. Cong.)—Ann. Thurs. af. 1st Wed. in June; vac. 15 w. from anni.

VT. EPIS. INSTITUTE, BURLINGTON, VT.—Acad. yr. 43 w. fm 1st Wed. in Sept.

THEO. SEM. (Ortho. Cong.), ANDOVER, MASS.—Anni. Thurs. bef. July 4; vaca. 9 w. after anni., and 3 w. in spring. BOST. UNIV. SCH. OF THEO. (Metho.)—Sem. year beg. Sept. 9.

NEW CHURCH THEO. SCH., WALTHAM, MASS. (Swedenborg).—Pres., Rev. Thos. Worcester, Boston.

EPISCOPAL THEO. SCHOOL AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Year begins 3d Wed. in Sept., ends 3d Wed. in June.

NEWTON THEO. INST., NEWTON CENTRE, MASS. (Bapt.)—Ann., 2d Wed. Jun. Vac. fm ann. to 2d Tu. Sept., and 1 w. from last Wed. Jan.

THEO. SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. Year is same as Harvard College.

TUFTS COLLEGE DIV. SCHOOL, COLLEGE HILL (MEDFORD), MASS. (Univ.)—School year same as that of the College.

BERKELEY DIV. SCHOOL (Epis.), MIDDLETON, CONN.—Year beg. 2d Wed. Sept.; ends about the 1st June. Recess Christmas and Easter.

Div. SCH. OF YALE COLL., NEW HAVEN, CONN. (Ortho. Cong.)—Year beg. Sept. 10; cont. till 3d Thurs. May.

THEO. INST. OF CONN., HARTFORD (Ortho. Cong.)—Acad. yr fm 3d Th. Sept. to 4th Th. May.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

MED. SCH. OF ME. BOWDOIN COLL., BRUNSWICK, ME.—Beg. Feb 19. lasts 16 w.

MED. DEP. DART. COLL., HANOVER, N. H.—Beg. 1st Th. Aug., cont. 14 w.

VT. MED. SCH., BURLINGTON, VT.—Medical lect. beg. 3d Th. Mch. con. 16 w.

MED. SCH. OF HARV. COLL., BOSTON.—The year beg. Th. af. last Wed. in Sept.; ends last Wed. in June. It is divided into two equal terms, with vac. of 1 w. between them.

BOSTON UNIV. SCH. OF MED. (Homeopath.)—Tm beg. Nov. 4.

MED. INST. OF YALE COLLEGE, NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Course beg. Oct. 16, 1873, cont. 17 w.; spring tm beg. Mch. 5, 1874, cont. 16 w.

DENTAL SCH., HARV. COLL., BOSTON.—Beg. last Th. Sept.; 2 rms. 19 w. each.

LAW SCHOOLS.

LAW SCHOOL, AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Year is same as Harvard College.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW.—Beg. 1st Wed. Oct., ends 1st Wed. June.

LAW SCHOOL, NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Terms begin Feb. 11, and Sept. 10.

SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS.

CHANDLER SCIENT. DEPT., N. H. COLL. OF AGRIC. AND THE MECH. ARTS, AND THAYER SCHOOL OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, HANOVER, N. H.—Terms same as Dart. Coll., except that Agric. Coll. closes April 15, and last has 2d tm begin. 2 w. after close 1st tm.

UNIVER. OF VT., BURLINGTON, has also a scientific and agricultural course. MASS. AGRICUL. COLLEGE, AMHERST, MASS.—Three terms, 13 w. each; begin Jan. 1, Ap. 16, and Aug. 27.

LAWRENCE SCIEN. SCHOOL (HARV. COLL.), CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—The year is the same as Harvard College.

THE BUSSEY INSTITUTION (a school of agriculture and horticulture in Harvard University. Year is same as Harv. Col.

MASS. INS. OF TECHNOLOGY, BOSTON.—Acad. yr 1st Mon. Oct. to May 30.

WORC. CO. FREE INSTIT. OF INDUST. SCIENCE, WORCESTER, MASS.—2 tms.; 1st, fm 2d Tu. Sept. to last Fri. Jan.; 2d, from 3d Tu. Feb. to 1st Frid. August.

SHEFFIELD SCIEN. SCHOOL (YALE COL.) NEW HAVEN, CT.—Terms same as Yale College.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

EASTERN NORMAL SCHOOL, CASTINE, ME.—Three terms—fm Aug. 14, 14 w., fm Dec. 3, 10 w., fm Feb. 18, 14 w.

WESTERN NORMAL SCHOOL, FARMINGTON, ME.—Sch. yr. from Aug. 26 to July 3; 2 terms, 20 weeks each.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, CASTLETON, VT.—Year begins 1st Thurs. Sept. and ends last Th. June. 3 w. vac. bet. tms.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, JOHNSON, VERMONT.—Fall term 20 weeks, began 4th Wednesday in August, 1873: spring term 20 weeks, begin 2d Wednesday in February. Examination for admission, first day of each term.

STATE NORM. SCHOOL, RANDOLPH CENTRE, VT.—The year is divided into 2 terms of 20 w. each, and each term into 2 qrs. Fall term beg. 4th Tues. in Aug.; spring term beg. 2d Tues. in Sept. Exam. for admis. first day of each quarter.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—School year consists of 2 tms., amounting to 40 w., beg. in Sept.

NORMAL SCHOOLS OF MASS.—In each of these the course of study occupies 2 years, or 4 tms., each tm including 19 ws. study and 1 w. rec. Exam. for admis.—At Salem, Tues. Feb. 17, and Tues. Sept. 1; at Westfield, Feb. 12, and Aug. 27; at Bridgewater, Tues. Feb. 24, and Tues. Sept. 8; at Framingham, Thurs. Feb. 19, and Thurs. Sept. 3.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' MEETINGS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

(Corrected 1873.)

ESSEX, at Ipswich, on the 2d Tues. of April; at Salem, on the 2d Tues. of July; at Newburyport, on the 2d Tues. of Oct.; and at Lawrence, on the last Tues. of Aug.; and on the 4th Tues. of Dec., at Ipswich, Salem, or Newburyport, as they shall order at their next preceding term.

MIDDLESEX, at Cambridge, on the 1st Tues. of Jan., and the 1st Tues. of June; and at Lowell, on the 1st Tues. of Sept.

WORCESTER, at Worcester, on the 4th Tu. of March, the 3d Tu. of June, the 2d Tu. of Sept., and the 4th Tu. of Dec.

HAMPSHIRE, at Northampton, on the 1st Tues. of March, Sept., and Dec., and on the Tues. next after the 2d Mon. of June.

FRANKLIN, at Greenfield, on the 1st Tues. of March and Sept., and the 2d Tues. of June and Dec.

HAMPDEN, at Springfield, on the 2d Tues. of April, the 1st Tues. of Oct., and the 4th Tues. of June and Dec.

BERKSHIRE, at Pittsfield, on 1st Tu. of Apr., July, and Sept., and last Tu. Dec.

NORFOLK, at Dedham, on the 3d Tues. of April, the 4th Tues. of June and Sept., and the last Wed. of Dec.

PLYMOUTH, at Plymouth, on the 1st Tues. of Jan., the 3d Tues. of March, and the 1st Tues. of Aug.

BRISTOL, at Taunton, on the 4th Tues. of March and Sept.

BARNSTABLE, at Barnstable, on the 2d Tues. of April and Oct.

DUKES CO., at Edgartown, on the Wed. next after the 3d Mon. of May, and the Wed. next after the 2d Mon. of Nov.

REGISTERS IN BANKRUPTCY IN NEW ENGLAND.

(Corrected 1873.)

MAINE.

1st District, J. D. Fessenden, Portland. 2d District, John W. May, Auburn. 3d District, vacancy. Duties apportioned as follows: Lincoln and Kennebec Co's, Register May; Somerset and Knox Co's, Register Hamlin.

4th District, Charles Hamlin, Bangor. 5th District, vacancy. Assigned to Register Hamlin.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1st District, Thomas E. Sawyer, Dover. 2d District, Aaron W. Sawyer, Nashua. 3d District, Wm. H. Allen, Claremont.

VERMONT.

1st District, A. P. Lyman, Bennington. 2d District, A. Underwood, Wells River. 3d Dist. { John L. Edwards, Derby. L. L. Lawrence, Burlington.

MASSACHUSETTS.
1st District, H. M. Knowlton, New Bedford.

2d District, Samuel B. Noyes, Canton. 3d District, F. W. Palfrey, Boston.

4th District, S. L. Thorndike, Boston. 5th District, Benj. C. Perkins, Salem.

6th District, E. J. Sherman, Lawrence. 7th District, A. F. Jewett, Lowell.

8th District, Peter C. Bacon, Worcester. 9th District, I. F. Conkey, Amherst. 10th Dist., Gideon Wells, Springfield.

RHODE ISLAND.

J. M. Clarke, Providence.

CONNECTICUT.

1st District, Henry E. Burton, Hartford.

2d District, E. K. Foster, New Haven. 3d District, R. Coit, Jr., New London. 4th District, L. N. Middlebrook, Bridge-

1874.

JANUARY, First Month.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.
1	22	S.59	7	22	20	13	21	26	19	20	16	25	18	53
2	22	54	8	22	12	14	21	15	20	20	3	26	18	38
3	22	48	9	22	4	15	21	4	21	19	50	27	18	22
4	22	42	10	21	55	16	20	53	22	19	36	28	18	6
5	22	35	11	21	46	17	20	41	23	19	22	29	17	50
6	22	28	12	21	36	18	20	29	24	19	8	30	17	34

- Full Moon, 2d day, 2h. 19m., evening, E.
 ☽ Last Quarter, 10th day, 3h. 11m., evening, W.
 ○ New Moon, 18th day, 3h. 16m., morning, E.
 ☽ First Quarter, 24th day, 7h. 58m., evening, W.

Day of the Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	Rises.	Length of Days.	Day's Increase.	Sun.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea, Boston.	D's Morn.	D's Even.	D's Place.	D's Sets.	D's Souths.	
			h. m. h.	m. h. m.	m. h. m.	m. h. m.	m. h. m.	m. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
1	1	Th.	7 30	4 38	9 8 0 5	4 13	10 1 10 2	br.	6 43	11 32				
2	2	Fr.	7 30	4 39	9 9 0 6	4	○ 11 1 11 2	br.	rises	morn.				
3	3	Sa.	7 30	4 40	9 10 0 7	5 15	—	0	h'rt	5 25	0 29			
4	4	S.	7 30	4 41	9 11 0 8	5 16	0 1 0 2	0 1 0 2	h'rt	6 32	1 23			
5	5	M.	7 30	4 42	9 12 0 9	6 17	1	1 1 1 2	h'rt	7 37	2 13			
6	6	Tu.	7 30	4 43	9 13 0 10	6 18	1 2 2 2	bel.	8 40	3 0				
7	7	W.	7 30	4 44	9 14 0 11	7 19	2 1 2 2	bel.	9 42	3 43				
8	8	Th.	7 30	4 45	9 15 0 12	7 20	3 2 3 2	rei.	10 44	4 24				
9	9	Fr.	7 30	4 46	9 16 0 13	8 21	3 3 4 2	rei.	11 44	5 3				
10	10	Sa.	7 29	4 47	9 18 0 15	8 22	4 1 5 2	rei.	morn.	5 43				
11	11	S.	7 29	4 48	9 19 0 16	8 23	5 1 5 2	sec.	0 45	6 23				
12	12	M.	7 29	4 49	9 20 0 17	9 24	6 1 6 2	sec.	1 48	7 5				
13	13	Tu.	7 28	4 50	9 22 0 19	9 25	7 2 7 3	thi.	2 54	7 51				
14	14	W.	7 28	4 51	9 23 0 20	9 26	8 2 8 3	thi.	4 2	8 41				
15	15	Th.	7 27	4 53	9 26 0 23	10 27	8 3 9 4	thi.	5 10	9 36				
16	16	Fr.	7 27	4 54	9 27 0 24	10 28	9 3 10 4	kn.	6 16	10 35				
17	17	Sa.	7 26	4 55	9 29 0 26	11 29	10 1 11	kn.	sets	11 37				
18	18	S.	7 26	4 56	9 30 0 27	11 29	11 2 11 2	legs	5 19	0 38				
19	19	M.	7 25	4 57	9 32 0 29	11 1	— 0	legs	6 39	1 36				
20	20	Tu.	7 24	4 59	9 35 0 32	12 2	0 1 1	feet	7 58	2 31				
21	21	W.	7 24	5 0	9 36 0 33	12 3	1 1 1 2	feet	9 15	3 23				
22	22	Th.	7 23	5 1	9 38 0 35	12 4	2 2 2 2	h'd	10 29	4 13				
23	23	Fr.	7 22	5 2	9 40 0 37	12 5	3 2 3 2	h'd	11 43	5 2				
24	24	Sa.	7 22	5 4	9 42 0 39	13 6	3 3 4 2	u'k	morn.	5 51				
25	25	S.	7 21	5 5	9 44 0 41	13 7	4 3 5 1	u'k	0 57	6 41				
26	26	M.	7 20	5 6	9 46 0 43	13 8	5 3 6 1	arm	2 11	7 34				
27	27	Tu.	7 19	5 8	9 49 0 46	13 9	6 3 7 1	arm	3 24	8 29				
28	28	W.	7 18	5 9	9 51 0 48	13 10	8 2 8 1	br.	4 33	9 25				
29	29	Th.	7 17	5 10	9 53 0 50	13 11	9 2 9 2	br.	5 36	10 21				
30	30	Fr.	7 16	5 12	9 56 0 53	14 12	10 1 10 1	br.	6 29	11 15				
31	31	Sa.	7 15	5 13	9 58 0 55	14 13	10 1 11 1	h'rt	rises	morn.				

JANUARY hath 31 days.

1874.



I know not what the future hath
 Of marvel or surprise,
 Assured alone that life and death
 Thy mercy underlies.

WHITTIER.

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Events, Weather, &c.	Farmer's Calendar.
1 Th.	Circum.	○ in Peri. Hi. tides.	A HAPPY NEW YEAR. Well begun is half well done, they say.
2 Fr.	☽ runs high.	Snow in	Let us try it. The way to begin well is to square up those little bills. If a man must be all the time in debt, let it lie together, due to one or two, and not scattered all over town. A lot of little bills that hang along not paid, keep a man in hot water all the time. The best way is to pay as you go; but if you can't do that, square up the odds and ends, and see just how they stand.
3 Sa.	Length of night 14h. 50m.		Short credits make long friendships, and prompt pay makes good neighborhood. There's a heap of waste when you have a sloven to take care of stock. Feed well, but don't let any of the fonder go to waste. Sheep like to be free to go in when it storms, or stay out.
4 D	2d Sund. aft. Chr. ♀ in ♀.		Give them a chance to stay out if they want to, and they do all the better for it. If clear and cold, they will choose to stay out in the open air. Don't crowd them. Give them a variety of food, for they like it, plenty of pure water, and time to drink it. Colts must have a warm place,
5 Mo.	4th. ♀ in ♀. ♂ in ☽.		Colts must have a warm place, good hay, and some grain. Hens pay as well for their cost as any other stock on the farm, if they are well treated. Give them an airy, dry, and warm place, where they can have the sun, and be free from cold draughts of air.
6 Tu.	Epiphany. ♂ in manuf. died, 1872.		
7 W.	Legislature meets in Mass. and Maine.		
8 Th.	☽ in Apogee. ♂ ♀ ☽.		
9 Fr.	Very low tides. places.		
10 Sa.	9th. Napoleon III., ex-emp'r of France, died in exile, 1873.		
11 D	1st Sund. after Epiphany.		
12 Mo.	9th. Star Star of the West fired upon by S. C. troops, in Charleston har., 1861.		
13 Tu.	Signs of a thaw.		
14 W.	♀ in Aphelion.		
15 Th.	□ ☽ ○. 10th. Rev. Joshua Leavitt, D. D., died, 1873, aged 78.		
16 Fr.	☽ runs low. ♀ stat.		
17 Sa.	♂ ♀ ☽. 18th. Rev. Joshua Leavitt, D. D., died, 1873, aged 78.		
18 D	2d Sun. after Epiphany.		
19 Mo.	18th. Bulwer, the celebrated novelist, died, 1873, aged 67.		
20 Tu.	☽ in Peri. 21st. ♂ ♂ ☽.		
21 W.	♂ ♀ ♀. Very high tides.		
22 Th.	Bill abolishing the franking privilege passed by the U. S. Senate, 1873.		
23 Fr.	and blustering weather.		
24 Sa.	♂ ☽ ○. ♂ h ○.		
25 D	3d Sun. after Epiphany.		
26 Mo.	25th. Conversion of St. Paul.		
27 Tu.	28th. Bill transferring capital to Rome passed Italian Senate, 1871.		
28 W.	♂ ☽ ○. ♂ ♀ h. Low tid.		
29 Th.	Runs high. George III., died, 1820.		
30 Fr.	♂ ♀ h. Charles I. beheaded, 1649.		
31 Sa.	♂ ☽ ☽. Grows warmer.		

1874.

FEBRUARY, Second Month:

Astronomical Calculations.

Days. d.	m.	Days. d.	m.	Days. d.	m.	Days. d.	m.	Days. d.	m.
1	17 ³ . 0	7	15 12	13	13 14	19	11 9	25	8 58
2	16 43	8	14 53	14	12 54	20	10 48	26	8 35
3	16 25	9	14 34	15	12 34	21	10 26	27	8 13
4	16 7	10	14 14	16	12 13	22	10 4	28	7 50
5	15 49	11	13 55	17	11 52	23	9 42		
6	15 31	12	13 35	18	11 31	24	9 20		

- Full Moon, 1st day, 6h. 52m., morning, W.
 ♀ Last Quarter, 9th day, 11h. 45m., morning, W.
 ○ New Moon, 16th day, 2h. 31m., evening, W.
 ♀ First Quarter, 23d day, 6h. 1m., morning, E.

Day of the Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Length of Days.	Day's Increase.	Sun. Show.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea. Boston.	Morn. 12 ^h .	Even. 12 ^h .	D's Place.	D. Rises. h. m.	D. South. h. m.	
32	1	S.	7 14	5 14	10 0 0	57	14	○ 11 ¹ ₂	—	h'rt	5 24	0 7			
33	2	M.	7 13	5 16	10 3 1	0	14	15	0	0 ₁ ²	bel.	6 29	0 54		
34	3	Tu.	7 12	5 17	10 5 1	2	14	16	0 ₁ ²	0 ₃ ⁴	bel.	7 31	1 39		
35	4	W.	7 11	5 18	10 7 1	4	14	17	1 ₁ ²	1 ₂ ³	bel.	8 32	2 20		
36	5	Th.	7 10	5 20	10 10 1	10	1	7	14	18	1 ₃ ⁴	2	rei.	9 33	3 0
37	6	Fr.	7 8	5 21	10 13 1	10	1	9	2 ₁ ²	2 ₃ ⁴	rei.	10 34	3 39		
38	7	Sa.	7 7	5 22	10 15 1	12	1	19	2 ₁ ²	3 ₃ ⁴	sec.	11 35	4 19		
39	8	S.	7 6	5 24	10 18 1	15	1	21	3 ₁ ²	4 ₂ ³	sec.	morn.	4 59		
40	9	M.	7 5	5 25	10 20 1	17	1	22	4 ₁ ²	4 ₃ ⁴	sec.	0 38	5 43		
41	10	Tu.	7 3	5 26	10 23 1	20	1	23	5 ₁ ²	5 ₃ ⁴	thi.	1 43	6 30		
42	11	W.	7 2	5 28	10 26 1	23	1	24	6 ₁ ²	6 ₃ ⁴	thi.	2 51	7 22		
43	12	Th.	7 1	5 29	10 28 1	25	1	25	7 ₁ ²	7 ₃ ⁴	kn.	3 57	8 18		
44	13	Fr.	7 0	5 30	10 30 1	27	1	26	8 ₁ ²	8 ₃ ⁴	kn.	4 59	9 17		
45	14	Sa.	6 58	5 31	10 33 1	30	1	27	9 ₁ ²	9 ₃ ⁴	legs	5 54	10 18		
46	15	S.	6 57	5 33	10 36 1	33	1	28	10 ₁ ²	10 ₃ ⁴	legs	6 40	11 18		
47	16	M.	6 55	5 34	10 39 1	36	1	14	○ 10 ₃ ⁴	11 ₁ ²	feet	sets	0 16		
48	17	Tu.	6 54	5 35	10 41 1	38	1	14	1 ₁ ² ₃ ⁴	—	feet	6 51	1 11		
49	18	W.	6 53	5 36	10 43 1	40	1	14	2 ₁ ²	0 ₂ ³	b'd	8 10	2 3		
50	19	Th.	6 51	5 38	10 47 1	44	1	14	3 ₀ ¹	1 ₄ ²	b'd	9 27	2 54		
51	20	Fr.	6 50	5 39	10 49 1	46	1	14	4 ₁ ²	2 ₃ ⁴	n'k	10 44	3 45		
52	21	Sa.	6 48	5 40	10 52 1	49	1	14	5 ₂ ¹	3 ₂ ¹	n'k	morn.	4 36		
53	22	S.	6 47	5 41	10 54 1	51	1	14	6 ₃ ²	4 ₃ ²	arm	0 0	5 29		
54	23	M.	6 45	5 43	10 58 1	55	1	14	7 ₂ ¹	4 ₂ ¹	5	arm	1 15	6 24	
55	24	Tu.	6 44	5 44	11 0	1	15	7 ₃ ²	5 ₁ ²	6	arm	2 27	7 20		
56	25	W.	6 42	5 45	11 3 2	0	13	9	6 ₁ ²	7 ₄ ³	br.	3 31	8 16		
57	26	Th.	6 40	5 46	11 6 2	3	13	10	7 ₂ ¹	8 ₁ ²	br.	4 27	9 11		
58	27	Fr.	6 39	5 48	11 9 2	6	13	11	8 ₂ ¹	9 ₁ ²	h'rt	5 13	10 3		
59	28	Sa.	6 37	5 49	11 12 2	9	13	12	9 ₂ ¹	10 ₁ ²	h'rt	5 50	10 51		

It is not work that kills men, it is worry. Work is healthy; you can hardly put more upon a man than he can bear. Worry is rust upon the blade. It is not the revolution that destroys machinery, but the friction.

FEBRUARY hath 28 days.

1874.



God of our sires and sons,
 Let other Washingtons
 Our country bless,
 And, like the brave and wise
 Of by-gone centuries,
 Show that true greatness lies
 In righteousness. JOHN PIERPONT.

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Events, Weather, &c.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	D	Septuages. Sun. Hi. tides.	LET the winds whistle and sweep over the plain. We can plan and lay out the work of the farm just as well now as any time, and make up our minds what is to be done. To be sure there is little to do but to look after the good of the stock, and to see that the woodpile is kept up. We must keep the pot boiling, you know; and then there is such a comfort in a good lot of well dried wood in the shed! It adds to the joys of home on a winter's day.
2	Mo.	Purified. V. Mary. Candlemas Day.	So now we can reckon up a little, and see where we are likely to come out. Let us bring all the mind and thought we can to our work, and put into it all the skill we can bring to bear. There is little in luck, much in skill, on the farm. Lucky men are those that use their brain power. Nothing like brains in our work. We don't give thought enough, or bring the mind down to it after the manner of business men. Get and read the best books about every branch of farm work. Good books stir up thought, and lead us to higher aims and more skilful methods; and now is the time to use them. They are helps, and they ought to make us wiser and better. Above all, let us be prompt, prudent, hopeful, temperate, generous, and honest, and do our best to leave the world better than we found it.
3	Tu.	2d. 6 ♀ ○ sup. Cold.	
4	W.	Length of night 13h. 52m.	
5	Th.	5 Th. in Apogee. ♂ ♛ C.	
6	Fr.	{ 1st. Mr. F. Maury, well-known maritime writer and discoverer, d. aged 66, 1873.	
7	Sa.	{ 8th. Assassin of Lord ♀ in Aphi. { Mayo, governor-gen. of India, by a con-	
8	S.	Scrapes. Sun. { vict., 1872.	
9	Mo.	10th. Queen Victoria married, 1840.	
10	Tu.	Very low tides. Expect	
11	W.	{ Amadeus abdicates the throne of Spain, 1873.	
12	Th.	Kant, the celebrated philosopher, d., 1804.	
13	Fr.	C runs low. a N. E. storm	
14	Sa.	St. Valentine. of snow with	
15	S.	Quinq. or Shrove S. ♂ h. C.	
16	Mo.	15th. Treaty of peace betw. Eng. and the U. S., rat. 1815.	
17	Tu.	Shrove Tues. C in Per. ♂ ♛ C.	
18	W.	Ash Wed., Lent beg. Very high t. sleet, and	
19	Th.	22d. WASHINGTON BORN,	
20	Fr.	6 ♀ C. { 1732.	
21	Sa.	{ 22d. Rev. Sydney Smith, celeb. author, divine, and wit, died, 1845.	
22	S.	1st Sun. in Lent. ♀ in ♀.	
23	Mo.	John Quincy Adams died, 1848.	
24	Tu.	St. Matthias. cold and drift-	
25	W.	C runs high. ing winds.	
26	Th.	Low tides.	
27	Fr.	♀ in Per. { 26th. Bank of Eng. sus- pended payment, 1797.	
28	Sa.	{ Nat'l Thanksgv. in Eng. for recov. of Pr. of Wales, 72.	

1874.

MARCH, Third Month.

Astronomical Calculations.

Days of the Month.	d.		m.		Days.		d.		m.		Days.		d.		m.		Days.		d.	
	Days. O's Declination.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.
1	7S.27	7	5	9	13	2	48	19	0	26	25	1	56							
2	7	4	8	4	45	14	2	24	20	0S. 2	26	2	20							
3	6	41	9	4	22	15	2	0	21	ON.22	27	2	43							
4	6	19	10	3	59	16	1	37	22	0	45	28	3	7						
5	5	55	11	3	35	17	1	13	23	1	9	29	3	30						
6	5	32	12	3	11	18	0	49	24	1	33	30	3	53						

- Full Moon, 3d day, 0h. 37m., morning, W.
 ☽ Last Quarter, 11th day, 4h. 50m., morning, E.
 ● New Moon, 18th day, 0h. 18m., morning, E.
 ♠ First Quarter, 24th day, 5h. 47m., evening, E.

Days of the Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Length of Days. h. m.	Day's Incre. h. m.	Length of Moon. h. m.	Age. Moons.	Full Sun. Boston. Morn. Even.		D's Place. h. m.	D Scts. h. m.	D Scts. h. m.	D South. h. m.					
									h. m.	h. m.									
60	1	S.	6 35	5 50	11 15	2 12	13	13	10 ¹ ₂	11	bel.	6 19	11 36						
61	2	M.	6 34	5 51	11 17	2 14	12	14	11 ¹ ₄	11 ¹ ₂	bel.	rises	morn.						
62	3	Tu.	6 32	5 53	11 21	2 18	12	O	11 ³ ₄	—	bel.	6 24	0 18						
63	4	W.	6 31	5 54	11 23	2 20	12	16	0 ¹ ₂	0 ¹ ₂	rei.	7 24	0 58						
64	5	Th.	6 29	5 55	11 26	2 23	12	17	0 ³ ₄	1	rei.	8 25	1 37						
65	6	Fr.	6 27	5 56	11 29	2 26	11	18	1 ¹ ₄	1 ¹ ₂	sec.	9 26	2 17						
66	7	Sa.	6 26	5 57	11 31	2 28	11	19	1 ³ ₄	2 ¹ ₄	sec.	10 28	2 57						
67	8	S.	6 24	5 59	11 35	2 32	11	20	2 ² ₃	2 ³ ₄	sec.	11 33	3 39						
68	9	M.	6 22	6 0	11 38	2 35	11	21	3	3 ¹ ₂	thi.	morn.	4 24						
69	10	Tu.	6 21	6 1	11 40	2 37	10	22	3 ² ₄	4 ¹ ₄	thi.	0 39	5 13						
70	11	W.	6 19	6 2	11 43	2 40	10	23	4 ³ ₄	5 ¹ ₄	kn.	1 44	6 6						
71	12	Th.	6 17	6 3	11 46	2 43	10	24	5 ² ₄	6 ¹ ₄	kn.	2 46	7 2						
72	13	Fr.	6 16	6 5	11 49	2 46	10	25	6 ³ ₄	7 ¹ ₄	kn.	3 42	8 1						
73	14	Sa.	6 14	6 6	11 52	2 49	9	26	7 ³ ₄	8 ¹ ₄	legs	4 30	9 0						
74	15	S.	6 12	6 7	11 55	2 52	9	27	8 ² ₄	9 ¹ ₄	legs	5 9	9 58						
75	16	M.	6 10	6 8	11 58	2 55	9	28	9 ³ ₄	10	feet	5 41	10 53						
76	17	Tu.	6 9	6 9	12 0	2 57	8	29	10 ¹ ₂	11	feet	sets	11 47						
77	18	W.	6 7	6 10	12 3	3 0	8	O	11 ¹ ₄	11 ¹ ₂	h'd	7 0	0 39						
78	19	Th.	6 5	6 11	12 6	3 3	8	1	—	0 ¹ ₂	h'd	8 20	1 31						
79	20	Fr.	6 3	6 12	12 9	3 6	8	2	0 ² ₁	1	n'k	9 39	2 24						
80	21	Sa.	6 2	6 14	12 12	3 9	7	3	1 ¹ ₂	2	n'k	10 58	3 19						
81	22	S.	6 0	6 15	12 15	3 12	7	4	2 ¹ ₄	2 ³ ₄	arm	morn.	4 15						
82	23	M.	5 58	6 16	12 18	3 15	7	5	3 ¹ ₄	3 ³ ₄	arm	6 15	5 13						
83	24	Tu.	5 56	6 17	12 21	3 18	6	6	4 ¹ ₄	4 ² ₄	br.	1 24	6 11						
84	25	W.	5 55	6 18	12 23	3 20	6	7	5 ¹ ₄	5 ² ₄	br.	2 24	7 7						
85	26	Th.	5 53	6 19	12 26	3 23	6	8	6 ¹ ₂	7	h'rt	3 13	8 0						
86	27	Fr.	5 51	6 20	12 29	3 26	5	9	7 ¹ ₂	8 ¹ ₄	h'rt	3 52	8 49						
87	28	Sa.	5 50	6 21	12 31	3 28	5	10	8 ³ ₄	9	h'rt	4 24	9 35						
88	29	S.	5 48	6 23	12 35	3 32	5	11	9 ² ₁	10	bel.	4 50	10 17						
89	30	M.	5 46	6 24	12 38	3 35	4	12	10 ¹ ₂	10 ¹ ₂	bel.	5 10	10 58						
90	31	Tu.	5 44	6 25	12 41	3 38	4	13	11 ¹ ₄	rei.	5 28	11 37							

MARCH hath 31 days.

1874.



Shrinking at the northern blast,
 The sleety storm returning still,
 The morning hoar, and evening chill,
 Reluctant comes the timid Spring.

THOMAS WARTON.

M	W	Aspects, Holidays, Events, Weather, &c.	Farmer's Calendar.
1 D	2d Su. in Lent.	St. DAVID.	THERE is no other month like this. Cold, sleet, rain, snow, and sunshine. But we must make the best of it. There is the cellar to be cleaned out. Might as well do it now as any time, and a great deal better than put it off till the spring work begins to press. If any of the roots or the cabbages are likely to rot, get them out. Sort over the potatoes for planting. Look after the casks and tubs, and put everything to rights. See that the beef and pork are packed all safe to keep into hot weather. Sweep off the cobwebs dangling here and there, and whitewash the walls and timbers. The bottom ought to be hard and smooth, and often swept. The health of the folks up stairs depends a great deal on the sweetness of the cellar at this season of the year. You can't be too careful about the drains and the ventilation. The hen-house needs cleaning now. Eggs, and hens too, will be scarce if you let the lice get the upper hand. Wash all the roosts with hot water and soap suds, and pour it into every crack and cranny. It is a good plan to rub a little grease under the wings and over the head of fowls to keep off the vermin. Sow clover seed on the fall-sown lots at the rate of ten pounds to the acre.
2 Mo.	♀ gr. elong.	E. High tides.	
3 Tu.	Length of night 12h. 38m.		
4 W.	♂ 4 C.	Raw and	
5 Th.	in Apogee.	blustering	
6 Fr.	Rev. T. Starr King died in California, 1864.	weather, with rain	
7 Sa.	3d Sunday in Lent.		
8 D.	Charles Knight, well known Eng. author and publisher, died, 1873.		
9 Mo.	State election in New Hampshire.	or	
10 Tu.	Mazzini, Italian politician, died, 1872.		
11 W.	15th. Bishop McElvaine of Ohio, died, in Italy, 1873.	Very low tides.	
12 Th.	The Pr. Imp. of France (son of Napo. III.), b., 1856.	Cru. low. Very low tides.	
13 Fr.	16th. Bishop McElvaine of Ohio, died, 1873.		
14 Sa.	15th. Louis Philippe's widow died, 1866.		
15 D.	4th Su. in Lent.	Passion Su. 20th. ♂ ♀ C.	
16 Mo.	24th. Louis Philippe's widow died, 1866.		
17 Tu.	St. Patrick. ♀ 4 O. ♂ ♀ C.	runs high.	
18 W.	in Per. ♂ ♀ ♂. ♂ ♀ C.	snow.	
19 Th.	♂ ♀ C.	Annunciation, or Lady Day.	
20 Fr.	♂ in ♀. ♂ ent. ♀. ♂ BEGINS.	Seasonable weather.	
21 Sa.	St. Benedict. Very high tides.		
22 D.	Passion Su. 20th. ♂ ♀ C.		
23 Mo.			
24 Tu.	24th. Louis Philippe's widow died, 1866.	runs high.	
25 W.	War with Russia declared by Eng., 1854.	snow.	
26 Th.	♂ H C. Very low tides.		
27 Fr.			
28 Sa.			
29 D.	29th. Swedenborg died, 1772.	Palm Sunday. Fine.	
30 Mo.			
31 Tu.	6 4 C. ♀ stationary,		

1874.

APRIL, Fourth Month.

Astronomical Calculations.

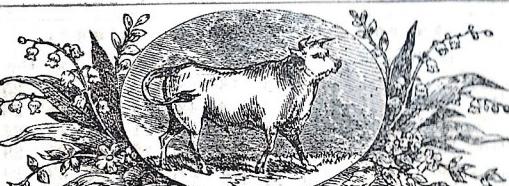
Days. of Year.	d.		m.		Days.		d.		m.		Days.		d.		m.	
	1	4N.40	7	6	57	13 <td>9</td> <td>10</td> <td>19</td> <td>11</td> <td>17</td> <td>25</td> <td>13</td> <td>17</td> <td></td> <td></td>	9	10	19	11	17	25	13	17		
2	5	3	8	7	19	14	9	31	20	11	37	26	13	37		
3	5	26	9	7	42	15	9	53	21	11	58	27	13	56		
4	5	49	10	8	4	16	10	14	22	12	18	28	14	15		
5	6	11	11	8	26	17	10	35	23	12	38	29	14	34		
6	6	34	12	8	48	18	11	56	24	12	58	30	14	52		

- Full Moon, 1st day, 6h. 35m., evening, E.
 ♀ Last Quarter, 9th day, 5h. 36m., evening, W.
 ♂ New Moon, 16th day, 9h. 8m., morning, E.
 ♀ First Quarter, 23d day, 7h. 19m., morning, E.

Day of the Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	♀ Rises. h. m. s.	Sets. h. m. s.	Length of Days. h. m. s.	Day's Incr. h. m. s.	Δ Moons. Age.	Full Sea, Boston. h. m. s.	D's Morn. Even. h. m. s.	D Place. h. m. s.	D Rises. h. m. s.	D Souths. h. m. s.	Aspects, Holidays, Events, Weather, &c.		
													Farmers Calendar.		
91	1	W.	5 43	6 26	12 43	3 40	4	○	11 1 11 2	11 1 11 2	rei.	6 17	morn.		
92	2	Th.	5 41	6 27	12 46	3 43	4 15	—	0	rei.	7 19	0	16		
93	3	Fr.	5 39	6 28	12 49	3 46	3 16	0 1 4	0 2 sec.	sec.	8 21	0	56		
94	4	Sa.	5 37	6 29	12 52	3 49	3 17	1	1 1 2	sec.	9 24	1	37		
95	5	S.	5 36	6 30	12 54	3 51	3 18	1 1 2	1 1 2	thi.	10 29	2	21		
96	6	M.	5 34	6 31	12 57	3 54	2 19	2	2 1 2	thi.	11 35	3	9		
97	7	Tu.	5 32	6 33	13 1	1 3 58	2 20	2 3 4	3 1	thi.	morn.	4	0		
98	8	W.	5 31	6 34	13 3	3 4	0	2 21	3 1 2	4	kn.	0 38	4 54		
99	9	Th.	5 29	6 35	13 6	4 3	2 22	4 1 4	5	kn.	1 35	5	51		
100	10	Fr.	5 28	6 36	13 8	4 5	1 23	5 1 2	6	legs	2 24	6	48		
101	11	Sa.	5 26	6 37	13 11	4 8	1 24	6 1 2	7 1 4	legs	3 6	7	44		
102	12	S.	5 24	6 38	13 14	4 11	1 25	7 1 2	8	feet	3 39	8	39		
103	13	M.	5 22	6 39	13 17	4 14	0 26	8 1 2	9	feet	4 7	9	32		
104	14	Tu.	5 21	6 40	13 19	4 16	0 27	9 1 2	9 3 4	h'd	4 32	10	23		
105	15	W.	5 19	6 41	13 22	4 18	F.	28	10 1 4	10 3 4	h'd	4 56	11 15		
106	16	Th.	5 18	6 42	13 24	4 21	0	○	11	11 1 2	u'k sets	0	7		
107	17	Fr.	5 16	6 44	13 28	4 25	1	1	—	0	n'k	8 30	1 2		
108	18	Sa.	5 14	6 45	13 31	4 28	1	2	0 1 4	1	arm	9 50	1 59		
109	19	S.	5 13	6 46	13 33	4 30	1	3	1 1 4	1 3 4	arm	11 6	2 59		
110	20	M.	5 11	6 47	13 36	4 33	1	4	2 1 4	2 3 4	br.	morn.	3 59		
111	21	Tu.	5 10	6 48	13 38	4 35	1	5	3	3 3 4	br.	0 13	4 57		
112	22	W.	5 8	6 49	13 41	4 38	2	6	4	4 3 4	br.	1 9	5 53		
113	23	Th.	5 7	6 50	13 43	4 40	2	7	5	5 2 3	h'r't	1 53	6 45		
114	24	Fr.	5 5	6 51	13 46	4 43	2	8	6 1 4	6 3 4	h'r't	2 26	7 32		
115	25	Sa.	5 4	6 52	13 48	4 45	2	9	7 1 4	7 3 4	bel.	2 54	8 16		
116	26	S.	5 2	6 54	13 52	4 49	2 10	8 1 4	8 2 3	bel.	3 16	8 57			
117	27	M.	5 1	6 55	13 54	4 51	3 11	9	9 1 2	rei.	3 34	9 37			
118	28	Tu.	5 0	6 56	13 56	4 53	3 12	9 3	10 1 4	rei.	3 53	10 15			
119	29	W.	4 58	6 57	13 59	4 56	3 13	10 2	10 3 4	rei.	4 11	10 55			
120	30	Th.	4 57	6 58	14 1	4 58	3 14	11	11 1 2	sec.	4 28	11 36			

APRIL hath 30 days.

1874.



I hear from many a little throat
 A warble interrupted long;
 I hear the robin's flute-like note,
 The bluebird's slenderer song.
 BRYANT.

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Events, Weather, &c.	Farmer's Calendar.
1 W.	C in Apogee.	State election in Rhode Island. Rev. F. D. Maurice, sel.	It is about time to be getting the garden ready and to set out fruit trees. Aren't you sorry now that you didn't set out a few pear trees, a few cherry trees, a few currant bushes, and such like, ten years ago? The quicker you set about it the better. Turn over a new leaf. Look out for the future, and let the dead past take care of itself. If you made a mistake ten years ago, correct it now. Go on with the ploughing as soon as the land is dry enough to crumble down in the furrow. Clean out all ditches and drains. Go over the pastures and mowing lots with the beetle or maul, and scatter all the droppings of cattle. See that the seeds, so soon to be needed, are on hand and all right. Fork over the manure under the barn. The finer the compost the better. Mix up manures and keep things stirring. The hens ought to be set now, or else your chickens will be late, and it's the early chickens that pay best. Set two or three hens on the same day, if you can, and then you can put two or three broods together, and save time. Set hens on the ground, or else, if you can't do this, put three inches of earth or a sod under the eggs. Fill up the month with April duties, and pray for a blessing on the opening season.
2 Th.	♀ in ♀.	Eng. prea. and Ind. sel., 1872.	
3 Fr.	Good Friday.	St. Simon Atlantic wren, '73; more than 500 lives lost.	
4 Sa.	Length of night 11h. 7m.		
5 D	Easter Sun.	High tides.	
6 Mo.		State election in Connecticut.	
7 Tu.	♂ ♀ ♀.	Variable weather.	
8 W.	♀ runs low.		
9 Th.		10th. Hon. Thos. H. Benton died, 1858.	
10 Fr.	Very low tides.	Fine.	
11 Sa.	♂ h C.	Gen. Canby treacherously murdered by Indians, 1873.	
12 D	Low Sun.	Rev. Adourian Jud. son died, 1850.	
13 Mo.		Massacre of negroes in Colfax, Louisiana, 1873.	
14 Tu.	♂ ♀ C. 15th. ♀ gr. elon. W.		
15 W.	C in Per.	Abraham Lincoln died, 1865.	
16 Th.	♂ ♀ C. ○ ecl. inv. at Bos.		
17 Fr.	♂ ♀ C. ♂ ♀ C.		
18 Sa.	♂ ♀ ○. Very high tides.		
19 D	2d Sunday after Easter.		
20 Mo.		19th. Battle of Lexington, 1775.	
21 Tu.	C runs high.	Expect	
22 W.		18th. Baron Liebig, celeb. chemist, died, 1873.	a
23 Th.	St. GEORGE. ♂ ♀ C.	storm.	
24 Fr.		25th. Cowper died, 1800.	
25 Sa.	St. MARK.	26th. Very low ti.	
26 D	3d Sun. af. East.	□ ♀ ○.	
27 Mo.	♂ ♀ C. ♀ in ♀.		
28 Tu.	C in Apogee.	Pleasant.	
29 W.		Macready, the English actor, died, 1873, aged 79.	
30 Th.		James Brooks, M. C., and editor New York Express, died, 1873.	

1874.

MAY, Fifth Month.

Astronomical Calculations.

O's Declination.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.
1	15 N 10	7	10	54	13	18	28	19	19	50	25	21	1		
2	15 28	8	17	10	14	18	42	20	20	3	26	21	11		
3	15 46	9	17	26	15	18	56	21	20	15	27	21	21		
4	16 3	10	17	42	16	19	10	22	20	27	28	21	31		
5	16 20	11	17	58	17	19	24	23	20	39	29	21	40		
6	16 37	12	18	13	18	19	87	24	20	50	30	21	49		

- Full Moon, 1st day, 11h. 25m., morning, W.
 ☽ Last Quarter, 9th day, 2h. 28m., morning, E.
 Ⓢ New Moon, 15th day, 5h. 33m., evening, W.
 ☽ First Quarter, 22d day, 10h. 34m., evening, W.
 ○ Full Moon, 31st day, 2h. 2m., morning, W.

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of the Week	Rises. h. m. h.	Sets. h. m. h.	Length of Day. h. m. h.	Day's Incr. h. m. h.	Sun's Alt. h. m. h.	Full Sea, Boston Morn. Even h. m. h.	D's Place. Rises. h. m. h.	D Place. Rises. h. m. h.	D Place. Souths. h. m. h.	
121	1	Fr.	4 56	6 59	14	3 5	0	3	○ 11 ¹ / ₄ — sec.	rises	morn.	
122	2	Sa.	4 54	7 0	14	6 5	3	3 16	0 0 ¹	thi.	8 20	0 19
123	3	S.	4 53	7 1	14	8 5	5	3 17	0 ¹ 1	thi.	9 28	1 6
124	4	M.	4 52	7 2	14	10 5	7	3 18	1 ¹ / ₄ 1 ¹ / ₂	thi.	10 32	1 56
125	5	Tu.	4 50	7 3	14	13 5	10	3 19	1 ³ / ₄ 2 ¹ / ₄	kn.	11 31	2 50
126	6	W.	4 49	7 4	14	15 5	12	4 20	2 ² / _{3 3}	kn.	morn.	3 45
127	7	Th.	4 48	7 5	14	17 5	14	4 21	3 ¹ / ₄ 3 ³ / ₄	legs	0 23	4 42
128	8	Fr.	4 46	7 6	14	20 5	17	4 22	4 ¹ / ₄ 4 ³ / ₄	legs	1 6	5 37
129	9	Sa.	4 45	7 8	14	23 5	20	4 23	5 ¹ / ₄ 5 ³ / ₄	feet	1 40	6 31
130	10	S.	4 44	7 9	14	25 5	22	4 24	6 ¹ / ₄ 6 ³ / ₄	feet	2 9	7 23
131	11	M.	4 43	7 10	14	27 5	24	4 25	7 ¹ / ₄ 7 ³ / ₄	feet	2 34	8 13
132	12	Tu.	4 42	7 11	14	29 5	26	4 26	8 ¹ / ₄ 8 ¹ / ₂	h'd	2 58	9 3
133	13	W.	4 41	7 12	14	31 5	28	4 27	9 9 ¹ / ₂	h'd	3 21	9 53
134	14	Th.	4 40	7 13	14	33 5	30	4 28	10 10 ¹ / ₄	n'k	3 45	10 45
135	15	Fr.	4 39	7 14	14	35 5	32	4 29	10 ³ 11 ¹ / ₄	n'k	sets	11 41
136	16	Sa.	4 38	7 15	14	37 5	34	4 1	11 ³ / ₄ —	arm	8 40	0 40
137	17	S.	4 37	7 16	14	39 5	36	4 2	0 ¹ / ₄ 0 ³ / ₄	arm	9 53	1 41
138	18	M.	4 36	7 17	14	41 5	38	4 3	1 1 ¹ / ₂	br.	10 56	2 42
139	19	Tu.	4 35	7 18	14	43 5	40	4 4	2 2 ¹ / ₂	br.	11 47	3 41
140	20	W.	4 34	7 19	14	45 5	42	4 5	2 ³ / ₄ 3 ¹ / ₂	h'r't	morn.	4 36
141	21	Th.	4 33	7 20	14	47 5	44	4 6	3 ³ / ₄ 4 ¹ / ₂	h'r't	0 26	5 26
142	22	Fr.	4 32	7 21	14	49 5	46	4 7	4 ³ / ₄ 5 ¹ / ₂	bel.	0 56	6 12
143	23	Sa.	4 32	7 22	14	50 5	47	4 8	5 ¹ / ₂ 6 ¹ / ₄	bel.	1 20	6 55
144	24	S.	4 31	7 23	14	52 5	49	3 9	6 ² / ₃ 7	bel.	1 40	7 35
145	25	M.	4 30	7 23	14	53 5	50	3 10	7 ¹ / ₂ 8	rei.	1 59	8 14
146	26	Tu.	4 30	7 24	14	54 5	51	3 11	8 ¹ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄	rei.	2 16	8 53
147	27	W.	4 29	7 25	14	56 5	53	3 12	9 9 ¹ / ₂	sec.	2 34	9 33
148	28	Th.	4 28	7 26	14	58 5	55	3 13	9 ³ / ₄ 10 ¹ / ₄	sec.	3 16	11 1
149	29	Fr.	4 28	7 27	14	59 5	56	3 14	10 ¹ / ₂ 10 ³ / ₄	sec.	3 44	11 51
150	30	Sa.	4 27	7 28	15	1 5	58	3 15	11 ¹ / ₄ 11 ¹ / ₂	thi.	rises	morn.
151	31	S.	4 27	7 29	15	2 5	59	3 ○	— 0	thi.	rises	morn.

MAY hath 31 days.

1874.



Doves on the sunny eaves are cooing,
 The chip-bird trills from the apple tree,
 Blossoms are bursting, and leaves renewing,
 And the crocus darts up the Spring to see.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

M.	W.	Aspects, Holidays, Events, Weather, &c.	Farmer's Calendar.
1 Fr.		St. Philip and St. James. ☽ ec., inv.	THE busy May has come at last, and we must be stirring early and late. Put every odd hour into the garden. Why don't you set out an asparagus bed?
2 Sa.		L. of ni't 9h. 53m. [at Bos.	Every farmer ought to raise a lot of asparagus of the very best quality. It is very healthful and nutritious. Get hundred roots two or three years old, dig down a trench and manure a square rod or so, and set out a foot apart in rows, and when set out take good care of the plants. In
3 D		4th Su. af. East. 6 ♀ ♂.	two or three years, and ever after, you will have an abundant supply for the family. Get the cows out upon the ground early. They do better to get at the grass as soon as it starts, but two or three hours a day, at first, is better than all day. Make changes slowly. Don't wait for a full bite in the pastures, but keep on feeding hay in the barn. Pastures
4 Mo.		□ h ○. High tides.	do better to be kept down a little close now, and fewer grasses run up to seed stalks and waste. Get corn in early. Sow sweet corn at intervals of ten days, so as to have a succession for the table.
5 Tu.		□ ru. low. { R. I. legislature meets at Newport.	If you fear the squirrels or the crows, steep the seed in saltpetre or copperas water, or pour on hot water and then a little tar. Plant shade and fruit trees. You can graft now. Sow mangolds, and beets, and carrots.
6 W.		Connecticut legislature meets.	
7 Th.		♂ ♀ ♀. { Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice U. S., died, 1873.	
8 Fr.		♂ h ☽. Frequent	
9 Sa.		Low tides. light	
10 D		Rogation Sun. showers,	
11 Mo.		Wm. Pitt, Earl of Chatham, died, 1778.	
12 Tu.		18th. Pope Pius IX. born, 1792.	
13 W.		14th. ♂ ♀ ☽. ♂ ♀ ☽.	
14 Th.		Ascension Day, or Holy Thurs. ☽ in	
15 Fr.		{ Daniel O'Connell died, 1847. Perigee.	
16 Sa.		♂ ♂ ☽. 17th. Very high ti.	
17 D		Sun. after Ascen. ♂ ♀ ☽.	
18 Mo.		☽ runs high.	
19 Tu.		☽ stationary. { Hawthorn died, 1864.	
20 W.		♂ ☽. accompanied	
21 Th.		♀ in ☽. { Maria Edgeworth died, 1849.	
22 Fr.		24th. ♂ ♀ ○ sup. h stat.	
23 Sa.		{ Queen Victoria born, 1819. by thunder	
24 D		Whit-Su. Pentecost. ♂ ☽.	
25 Mo.		Very low tides.	
26 Tu.		☽ in Apogee. ♀ in Per.	
27 W.		{ Paganini died, 1840.	
28 Th.		and lightning	
29 Fr.		{ 31st. Dr. Chalmers died, 1847.	
30 Sa.		DECORATION DAY. places.	
31 D		Trinity Sund. ♀ in Per.	

1874.

JUNE, Sixth Month.

Astronomical Calculations.

Q's Declination.	Days.		d. m.		Days.		d. m.		Days.		d. m.		Days.		d. m.										
	1	22N. 6	7	22 47	13	23	14	19	23	27	25	23	24	2	22 14	8	22 53	14	23	18 <td>20</td> <th>23</th> <td>27</td> <th>26</th> <td>23</td> <th>22</th>	20	23	27	26	23
3	22 22	9	22 58	15	23	20	21	23	27	27	27	23	20	4	22 29	10	23 3	16	23	22	23	27	28	23	17
5	22 35	11	23 7	17	23	24	23	23	27	29	23	23	14	6	22 42	12	23 11	18	23	26	24	23	26	30	23 10

C Last Quarter, 7th day, 8h. 34m., morning, W.

● New Moon, 14th day, 2h. 8m., morning, E.

D First Quarter, 21st day, 3h. 16m., evening, E.

○ Full Moon, 29th day, 2h. 4m., evening, E.

Day of the Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Length of Days. h. m.	Day's Incre. h. m.	Sun. Fast. h. m.	Morn. Even. h. m.	Full Sea. Boston. Morn. h. h.	D's Place. h. m.	D Rises. h. m.	D Souths. h. m.
152	1 M.	4 26	7 29	15	3 6 0	2	17	0 1	0 2	kn.	9 25	0 44
153	2 Tu.	4 26	7 30	15	4 6 1	2	18	0 3	1 2	kn.	10 19	1 40
154	3 W.	4 25	7 31	15	6 6 3	2	19	1 1	2	legs	11 5	2 37
155	4 Th.	4 25	7 31	15	6 6 3	2	20	2 1	2 4	legs	11 42	3 33
156	5 Fr.	4 24	7 32	15	8 6 5	2	21	3	3 2	legs	morn.	4 28
157	6 Sa.	4 24	7 33	15	9 6 6	2	22	4	4 1	feet	0 12	5 19
158	7 S.	4 24	7 33	15	9 6 6	1	23	4 3	5 2	feet	0 38	6 9
159	8 M.	4 24	7 34	15	10 6 7	1	24	5 3	6 4	h'd	1 1	6 57
160	9 Tu.	4 24	7 35	15	11 6 8	1	25	6 3	7 4	h'd	1 23	7 45
161	10 W.	4 23	7 35	15	12 6 9	1	26	7 3	8 1	n'k	1 46	8 35
162	11 Th.	4 23	7 36	15	13 6 10	1	27	8 2	9	n'k	2 12	9 28
163	12 Fr.	4 23	7 36	15	13 6 10	0	28	9 3	10	arm	2 44	10 24
164	13 Sa.	4 23	7 37	15	14 6 11	0	29	10 1	11	arm	3 24	11 23
165	14 S.	4 23	7 37	15	14 6 11	0	11	—	—	br.	sets	0 24
166	15 M.	4 23	7 38	15	15 6 12	S.	1	0	0 2	br.	9 35	1 25
167	16 Tu.	4 23	7 38	15	15 6 12	0	2	0 3	1 1	h'r't	10 19	2 23
168	17 W.	4 23	7 38	15	15 6 12	1	3	0 4	2 1	h'r't	10 55	3 16
169	18 Th.	4 23	7 39	15	16 6 13	1	4	2 1	3 2	h'r't	11 23	4 5
170	19 Fr.	4 23	7 39	15	16 6 13	1	5	3 1	3 4	bel.	11 44	4 49
171	20 Sa.	4 23	7 39	15	16 6 13	1	6	4 1	4 2	bel.	morn.	5 31
172	21 S.	4 23	7 39	15	16 6 13	1	7	4 2	5 1	rei.	0 3	6 10
173	22 M.	4 24	7 40	15	16 Dec.	2	8	5 3	6 4	rei.	0 21	6 50
174	23 Tu.	4 24	7 40	15	16 0 0	2	9	6 1	7	rei.	0 39	7 29
175	24 W.	4 24	7 40	15	16 0 0	2	10	7 1	7 3	sec.	0 57	8 11
176	25 Th.	4 25	7 40	15	15 0 1	2	11	8 1	8 3	sec.	1 17	8 55
177	26 Fr.	4 25	7 40	15	15 0 1	3	12	9	9 1	thi.	1 42	9 43
178	27 Sa.	4 26	7 40	15	14 0 2	3	13	9 3	10 1	thi.	2 14	10 35
179	28 S.	4 26	7 40	15	14 0 2	3	14	10 3	11 1	kn.	2 56	11 31
180	29 M.	4 26	7 40	15	14 0 2	3	15	11 1	12 1	kn.	3 47	morn.
181	30 Tu.	4 27	7 40	15	13 0 3	3	16	—	0 1	kn.	rises	0 29

JUNE hath 30 days.

1874.



O, what a glory doth this world put on
 For him who, with a fervent heart, goes forth
 Under the bright and glorious sky, and looks
 On duties well performed, and days well spent !

LONGFELLOW.

M.	D.	W.	Aspects, Holidays, Events, Weather, &c.	Farmer's Calendar.
1 Mo.	Nicomede.	♂ ♀ ♂ .	J. G. Bennett, founder N. Y. Herald, died, 1872.	THE weeds must be kept down. Let them get the upper hand and they give a heap of trouble. Pull them up root and branch. That's the cheapest in the end. Keep the hoe or the cultivator going. It not only kills weeds, but mellows the soil and makes things grow. There is nothing like it. If you have a piece of orchard grass and clover you will find it will bloom this month, and it ought to be cut by the middle or the twentieth. Don't put off haying, as we used to when I was a boy, till after the Fourth of July.
2 Tu.	C	ru. low. Hi. ti.	N. H. legislature meets.	Cut grass as soon as it is ready. Dried grass is better than dead hay. Clover ought to be cut before it is lodged. It is always best to get at the haying early and keep ahead of your work.
3 W.	L. of ni't 8h. 54m.	Corpus Christi. ♂ ♀ C.	Rev. Charles Cleveland died in Boston, aged 90, 1872.	Hoeing and haying crowd a little, to be sure, just now, but put on a little extra help; and you won't make a mistake in cutting too early. Nine out of ten of us err the other way, and cut too late. I hope you have a good piece for Swedish turnips. Now is the time to put in the seed, say the twentieth or twenty-fifth of this month.
4 Th.	1st Sunday after Trinity.	Fine growing	Expect a	The Swedes make a good crop for feeding out in the early part of winter. The month of roses ought to give us an eye to beauty, and lead us to fix up about the farm.
5 Fr.	St. Barnabas.	14th. ♂ ♂ C.	Rev. Thomas Arnold died, 1842.	
6 Sa.	St. John Baptist.	Showers.	Abdul Aziz succeeds to throne of Turkey, 1871.	
7 D.	2d Sun. af. Tr.	Battle Bunker Hill, 1775.	From 18th to 24th longest days of the year.	
8 Mo.	Length of night, 8h. 44m.	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.	Hoing and haying crowd a little, to be sure, just now, but put on a little extra help; and you won't make a mistake in cutting too early.	
9 Tu.	6 2 C.	Expect a	I hope you have a good piece for	
10 W.	18th.	Summer begins.	Swedish turnips. Now is the time to put in the seed, say the twentieth or twenty-fifth of this month.	
11 Th.	2d Sun. after Trinity.	Expect a	Swedish turnips. Now is the time to put in the seed, say the twentieth or twenty-fifth of this month.	
12 Fr.	Mo.	Summer begins.	Swedish turnips. Now is the time to put in the seed, say the twentieth or twenty-fifth of this month.	
13 Sa.	Length of night, 8h. 44m.	Summer begins.	Swedish turnips. Now is the time to put in the seed, say the twentieth or twenty-fifth of this month.	
14 D.	18th.	Expect a	Swedish turnips. Now is the time to put in the seed, say the twentieth or twenty-fifth of this month.	
15 Mo.	6 2 C.	Summer begins.	Swedish turnips. Now is the time to put in the seed, say the twentieth or twenty-fifth of this month.	
16 Tu.	6 2 C.	Summer begins.	Swedish turnips. Now is the time to put in the seed, say the twentieth or twenty-fifth of this month.	
17 W.	6 2 C.	Summer begins.	Swedish turnips. Now is the time to put in the seed, say the twentieth or twenty-fifth of this month.	
18 Th.	2d Sun. after Trinity.	Summer begins.	Swedish turnips. Now is the time to put in the seed, say the twentieth or twenty-fifth of this month.	
19 Fr.	Mo.	Summer begins.	Swedish turnips. Now is the time to put in the seed, say the twentieth or twenty-fifth of this month.	
20 Sa.	6 2 C.	Summer begins.	Swedish turnips. Now is the time to put in the seed, say the twentieth or twenty-fifth of this month.	
21 D.	2d Sun. after Trinity.	Summer begins.	Swedish turnips. Now is the time to put in the seed, say the twentieth or twenty-fifth of this month.	
22 Mo.	Mo.	Summer begins.	Swedish turnips. Now is the time to put in the seed, say the twentieth or twenty-fifth of this month.	
23 Tu.	Mo.	Summer begins.	Swedish turnips. Now is the time to put in the seed, say the twentieth or twenty-fifth of this month.	
24 W.	W.	Summer begins.	Swedish turnips. Now is the time to put in the seed, say the twentieth or twenty-fifth of this month.	
25 Th.	Th.	Summer begins.	Swedish turnips. Now is the time to put in the seed, say the twentieth or twenty-fifth of this month.	
26 Fr.	Fr.	Summer begins.	Swedish turnips. Now is the time to put in the seed, say the twentieth or twenty-fifth of this month.	
27 Sa.	Sa.	Summer begins.	Swedish turnips. Now is the time to put in the seed, say the twentieth or twenty-fifth of this month.	
28 D.	D.	Summer begins.	Swedish turnips. Now is the time to put in the seed, say the twentieth or twenty-fifth of this month.	
29 Mo.	Mo.	Summer begins.	Swedish turnips. Now is the time to put in the seed, say the twentieth or twenty-fifth of this month.	
30 Tu.	Tu.	Summer begins.	Swedish turnips. Now is the time to put in the seed, say the twentieth or twenty-fifth of this month.	

1874.

JULY, Seventh Month.

Astronomical Calculations.

Days. G's Declination.	d. 23N.	m. 7	Days. 2	d. 8	m. 22	Days. 3	d. 14	m. 21	Days. 13	d. 16	m. 21	Days. 5	d. 17	m. 18	Days. 6	d. 21	m. 57
1	23N.	7	7	22	35	13	21	49	19	20	49	25	19	37			
2	23	2	8	22	28	14	21	40	20	20	38	26	19	24			
3	22	58	9	22	21	15	21	30	21	20	26	27	19	10			
4	22	52	10	22	13	16	21	21	22	20	15	28	18	57			
5	22	47	11	22	5	17	21	10	23	20	2	29	18	42			
6	22	41	12	21	57	18	21	0	24	19	50	30	18	28			

C Last Quarter, 6th day, 1h. 18m., evening, W.

© New Moon, 13th day, 11h. 44m., morning, E.

D First Quarter, 21st day, 8h. 47m., morning, E.

O Full Moon, 28th day, 11h. 59m., evening, E.

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of the Week	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Length of Days. h. m.	Day's Decree.	In Moons	Age.	Full Sun. Boston. Morn. Even.	D's Place.	D Rises. h. m.	D Souths. h. m.
182	1	W.	4 27	7 40	15 13 0	3	4 17	0 1	0 3	legs	9 42	1 26
183	2	Th.	4 28	7 40	15 12 0	4	4 18	1	1 1	legs	10 16	2 23
184	3	Fr.	4 28	7 39	15 11 0	5	4 19	1 1	2 1	feet	10 42	3 16
185	4	Sa.	4 29	7 39	15 10 0	6	4 20	2 1	3 1	feet	11 5	4 6
186	5	S.	4 29	7 39	15 10 0	6	4 21	3 1	4 1	h'd	11 27	4 55
187	6	M.	4 30	7 38	15 8 0	8	4 22	4 1	4 1	h'd	11 50	5 43
188	7	Tu.	4 31	7 38	15 7 0	9	5 23	5 1	5 1	n'k	morn.	6 31
189	8	W.	4 31	7 38	15 7 0	9	5 24	6 1	6 1	n'k	0 15	7 21
190	9	Th.	4 32	7 37	15 5 0	11	5 25	7 1	7 1	arm	0 44	8 15
191	10	Fr.	4 33	7 37	15 4 0	12	5 26	8 1	8 1	arm	1 19	9 11
192	11	Sa.	4 34	7 37	15 3 0	13	5 27	9 1	9 1	br.	2 4	10 11
193	12	S.	4 34	7 36	15 2 0	14	5 28	10 1	10 1	br.	2 58	11 11
194	13	M.	4 35	7 36	15 1 0	15	5 29	11 1	11 1	br.	4 1	0 10
195	14	Tu.	4 36	7 35	14 59 0	17	6 1	—	0 1	h'r't	sets	1 5
196	15	W.	4 37	7 34	14 57 0	19	6 2	0 1	1	h'r't	9 21	1 56
197	16	Th.	4 37	7 34	14 57 0	19	6 3	1 1	1 1	bel.	9 45	2 42
198	17	Fr.	4 38	7 33	14 55 0	21	6 4	2 1	2 1	bel.	10 5	3 25
199	18	Sa.	4 39	7 32	14 53 0	23	6 5	2 1	3 1	rei.	10 24	4 6
200	19	S.	4 40	7 32	14 52 0	24	6 6	3 1	3 1	rei.	10 43	4 45
201	20	M.	4 41	7 31	14 50 0	26	6 7	4 1	4 1	rei.	11 0	5 25
202	21	Tu.	4 42	7 30	14 48 0	28	6 8	4 2	5 1	sec.	11 19	6 5
203	22	W.	4 43	7 29	14 46 0	30	6 9	5 2	6	sec.	11 43	6 48
204	23	Th.	4 44	7 28	14 44 0	32	6 10	6 1	7	thi.	morn.	7 34
205	24	Fr.	4 44	7 27	14 43 0	33	6 11	7 1	7 1	thi.	0 12	8 24
206	25	Sa.	4 45	7 26	14 41 0	35	6 12	8 1	8 1	thi.	0 48	9 18
207	26	S.	4 46	7 25	14 39 0	37	6 13	9 1	9 1	kn.	1 35	10 15
208	27	M.	4 47	7 24	14 37 0	39	6 14	10 1	10 1	kn.	2 33	11 14
209	28	Tu.	4 48	7 23	14 35 0	41	6 O	11 1	11 1	legs	3 41	morn.
210	29	W.	4 49	7 22	14 33 0	43	6 16	11 1	—	legs	rises	0 12
211	30	Th.	4 50	7 21	14 31 0	45	6 17	0	0 1	feet	8 44	1 8
212	31	Fr.	4 51	7 20	14 29 0	47	6 18	0 1	1 1	feet	9 9	2 0

JULY hath 31 days.

1874.



The cattle graze, while warm and still
Slopes the broad pasture, basks the hill,
And bright, when Summer breezes break,
The green wheat crinkles like a lake.

EMERSON.

M	W	Aspects, Holidays, Events, Weather, &c.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	W.	♂ h C. { 2d. Hahnemann, founder of Homeopathy, d. 1843.	CAN you say, with Shakespeare, "I am a true laborer. I earn that eat, get that I wear, owe no man hate, envy no man's happiness, am glad with every man's good, and content with my own farm"?
2	Th.	L. of ni't 8h. 48m. Hi. tides.	That has the true ring, and that is the spirit that ought to be put into this hot hay month. No time to lose now. If you got at the haying last month, you can spare a day or two, now and then, to bring up the hoeing. So you have two strings to your bow.
3	Fr.	○ in Apogee. Frequent	Small grains need looking after. The oats begin to whiten on the light stem as they hang like rain-drops in the air, the rye is getting yellow, and ready for the cradle, while the wheat and the barley, with their dull green and their swelling ears, begin to nod before the breeze that sweeps over them. They must not get too ripe. Cut them while still a little green, and the grain is better and heavier. These grains ought to be cut about ten days before they are quite ripe. Celery can be set out now, and if you cover the plants to shield them from the sun, they will make out to pull through. Set out cabbage plants, also, and let them go into and fill up every nook and corner of spare land. They are first rate for stock. Sow turnip seed where the early pease grew.
4	Sa.	INDEPENDENCE DAY.	
5	D	5th Su. after Tr. ♂ ♂ ○.	
6	Mo.	in Perigee. showers	
7	Tu.	♂ ♀ C. with thunder	
8	W.	Low tides. and	
9	Th.	♀ in Aphelion. { Zachary Taylor died, 1850.	
10	Fr.	11th. Peace of Villafranca, 1859.	
11	Sa.	♀ stationary. lightning.	
12	D	6th Su. af. Tr. C ru. high.	
13	Mo.	♂ ♂ C. 12th. High tides.	
14	Tu.	♂ ♀ C. ♂ ♀ C.	
15	W.	St. Swithin. Very hot	
16	Th.	♂ ♀ C. and	
17	Fr.	{ Middle of July to end of August good time to bud fruit trees.	
18	Sa.	♂ ♀ C. { Suarez, President of Mexico, died, 1872.	
19	D	7th Sund. after Trinity.	
20	Mo.	St. Margaret. C in Apogee.	
21	Tu.	20th. Very low tides.	
22	W.	St. Mary Magdalene.	
23	Th.	□ ♀ ○. uncomfortable	
24	Fr.	{ Martin Van Buren died, 1862. { 25th. DOG DAYS BEGIN.	
25	Sa.	St. James. ♂ ♀ ○ inf.	
26	D	8th Sund. after Tr. St. ANNE.	
27	Mo.	26th. C runs low.	
28	Tu.	29th. ♂ ♀ ♂ . weather,	
29	W.	♂ h C. with frequent	
30	Th.	29th. Wilberforce died, 1833.	
31	Fr.	Very high tides. showers.	

1874.

AUGUST, Eighth Month.

Astronomical Calculations.

Days. Q's Declination.	d. 17N. 58	m. 7	Days. 16	d. 22	m. 5	Days. 14	d. 36	m. 19	Days. 12	d. 42	m. 25	Days. 10	d. 41	
1	17	43	2	16	5	14	18	20	12	22	26	10	20	
3	17	27	9	15	48	15	13	59	21	12	2	27	9	59
4	17	11	10	15	30	16	13	40	22	11	42	28	9	38
5	16	55	11	15	12	17	13	21	23	11	22	29	9	16
6	16	39	12	14	54	18	13	2	24	11	1	30	8	55

C Last Quarter, 4th day, 6h. 3m., evening, E.

O New Moon, 11th day, 11h. 16m., evening, W.

D First Quarter, 20th day, 2h. 8m., morning, W.

O Full Moon, 27th day, 8h. 44m., morning, W.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Length of Days.	Day's Deere.	Sun's Age.	Fall Sea. Boston.	Morn. Even. h. h.	D's Place.	D Rises. h. m.	D Souths. h. m.	
213	1	Sa.	4 52	7 19	14 27	0 49	6 19	1 1	2	h'd	9 32	2 51	
214	2	S.	4 53	7 18	14 25	0 51	6 20	2	2	h'd	9 54	3 40	
215	3	M.	4 54	7 17	14 23	0 53	6 21	3	3	n'k	10 18	4 28	
216	4	Tu.	4 55	7 16	14 21	0 55	6 22	4	4	n'k	10 45	5 18	
217	5	W.	4 56	7 14	14 18	0 58	6 23	5	5	n'k	11 17	6 10	
218	6	Th.	4 57	7 13	14 16	1 0	6 24	6	6	arm	11 58	7 6	
219	7	Fr.	4 58	7 12	14 14	1 2	5 25	7	7	arm	morn.	8 3	
220	8	Sa.	4 59	7 11	14 12	1 4	5 26	8	8	br.	0 49	9 2	
221	9	S.	5 1	7 9	14 8	1 8	5 27	9	9	br.	1 49	10 1	
222	10	M.	5 2	7 8	14 6	1 10	5 28	10	10	h'r't	2 56	10 56	
223	11	Tu.	5 3	7 7	14 4	1 12	5	11	11	2	h'r't	4 6	11 48
224	12	W.	5 4	7 5	14 1	1 15	5	11	1	bel.	sets	0 36	
225	13	Th.	5 5	7 4	13 59	1 17	5	2	0	0	bel.	8 10	1 20
226	14	Fr.	5 6	7 2	13 56	1 20	4	3	0	1	bel.	8 28	2 2
227	15	Sa.	5 7	7 1	13 54	1 22	4	4	1	1	rei.	8 46	2 42
228	16	S.	5 8	7 0	13 52	1 24	4	5	2	2	rei.	9 4	3 21
229	17	M.	5 9	6 58	13 49	1 27	4	6	2	3	sec.	9 23	4 1
230	18	Tu.	5 10	6 57	13 47	1 29	4	7	3	4	sec.	9 44	4 42
231	19	W.	5 11	6 55	13 44	1 32	3	8	4	4	sec.	10 10	5 26
232	20	Th.	5 12	6 54	13 42	1 34	3	9	4	5	thi.	10 42	6 14
233	21	Fr.	5 13	6 52	13 39	1 37	3	10	5	6	thi.	11 24	7 6
234	22	Sa.	5 14	6 50	13 36	1 40	3	11	6	7	kn.	morn.	8 1
235	23	S.	5 15	6 49	13 34	1 42	2	12	7	8	kn.	0 16	8 58
236	24	M.	5 16	6 47	13 31	1 45	2	13	8	9	legs	1 19	9 56
237	25	Tu.	5 17	6 46	13 29	1 47	2	14	9	10	legs	2 31	10 54
238	26	W.	5 18	6 44	13 26	1 50	2	15	10	10	legs	rises	11 48
239	27	Th.	5 19	6 42	13 23	1 53	1	○	11	11	feet	7 11	morn.
240	28	Fr.	5 21	6 41	13 20	1 56	1	17	—	0	feet	7 34	0 41
241	29	Sa.	5 22	6 39	13 17	1 59	1	18	0	0	h'd	7 57	1 32
242	30	S.	5 23	6 38	13 15	2 1	0	19	1	1	h'd	8 21	2 22
243	31	M.	5 24	6 36	13 12	2 4	0	20	2	2	n'k	8 47	3 13

AUGUST hath 31 days.

1874.



White with its sun-bleached dust, the pathway winds
Before me ; dust is on the shrunken grass,
And on the trees beneath whose boughs I pass ;
Frail screen against the Hunter of the sky.

WHITTIER.

M.	W.	Aspects, Holidays, Events, Weather, &c.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Sa.	Lammas Day. C in Perigee.	This is the great month for the growth of corn. The hot nights of July and August make the crop sure. I hope you don't give up the corn crop. Did you ever think what a universal food it is? Cows and calves, oxen, horses and colts, pigs and poultry, and even dogs like it when it is fixed right. It is good in brown bread, Indian puddings, corn cakes, corn fritters, corn starch, and a thousand other forms ; and then the leaves are eaten by cattle, and when dried, leaves and husks make the best of paper, for which they are getting to be very largely used. Such a crop as that ought to be taken care of, kept clear of weeds, hoed and tended. It is the king of cereals, with its royal banner and its silk-en tassels to boot. Plough and lay down lands. Do the work well. Put on manure as long as it lasts. If you turn over the sod deeply you get a fine lot of mould or loam for the mellowing of the harrow and the formation of a good seed-bed. With a little fine manure harrowed in, the seed will start quickly and get a good growth before the snow flies, and then it stands the winter better. This is the month for budding. Let the boys try it on apples, peaches, pears, and plums.
2	D	9th Sund. after Trinity.	
3	Mo.	♂ ☽ O. 8 h. ☽. ♂ ☽ C.	
4	Tu.	☽ stationary. ☽ stationary.	
5	W.	Length of night 9h. 43m.	
6	Th.	transfiguration. Hot and	
7	Fr.	Low tides. { 9th. Rev. Adoniram Judson born, 1783.	
8	Sa.	C runs high. dusty.	
9	D	10th Sund. after Trinity.	
10	Mo.	St. Lawrence. ♂ ☽ C. ♂ ☽ C.	
11	Tu.	♂ ☽ C. { Lowell Mason died, aged 80, 1872.	
12	W.	♂ ♀ U. High tides.	
13	Th.	♀ greatest elongation W.	
14	Fr.	{ 13th and 14th. Great storm { 13th. Napoleon on A laudie coast, 1873. { Leon b., 1769.	
15	Sa.	Assumption of V. Mary. ♂ U C.	
16	D	11th Sun. after Tr. ♀ in ♀.	
17	Mo.	C in Apogee. ♀ in ♀.	
18	Tu.	♂ ☽ { 14th. Admiral Farragut died, aged 69, 1870.	
19	W.	Very low ti. 15th. ♂ ♀ C.	
20	Th.	18th. Emperor of Austria born, 1833.	
21	Fr.	♂ ☽ ♀. Showery.	
22	Sa.	♀ in Perihel. ♂ ☽ ♂.	
23	D	12th Su. af. Tr. C ru. low.	
24	Mo.	St. Bartholomew. Signs	
25	Tu.	♂ h C. Faraday died, 1837.	
26	W.	Louis Philippe died, 1850. of a	
27	Th.	29th. Very high tides.	
28	Fr.	St. Augustine. storm, with	
29	Sa.	Behead. of St. John Baptist. C in Per.	
30	D	13th Sun. after Trinity.	
31	Mo.	♂ ☽ C. high wind.	

1874.

SEPTEMBER, Ninth Month.

Astronomical Calculations.

	Days.	d.	m.												
1	8	N.	11	7	5	58	13	3	42	19	1	22	25	0	58
2	7	50	8	5	36	14	3	18	20	0	59	26	1	21	
3	7	28	9	5	13	15	2	55	21	0	36	27	1	45	
4	7	5	10	4	50	16	2	32	22	0	N.	12	28	2	8
5	6	43	11	4	27	17	2	9	23	0	S.	11	29	2	31
6	6	21	12	4	5	18	1	46	24	0	34	30	2	55	

⌚ Last Quarter, 3d day, 0h. 10m., morning, E.

☽ New Moon, 10th day, 1h. 26m., evening, W.

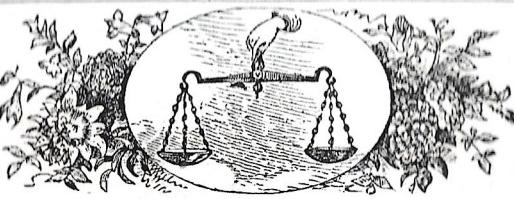
▷ First Quarter, 18th day, 6h. 21m., evening, W.

○ Full Moon, 25th day, 5h. 22m., evening, E.

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of the week	Rises. ☽	Sets.	Length of Days	Day's Decre.	Sun. East.	Moon's Age	Full Sea, Boston	Morn. Even.	D's	▷	▷	Rises. h. m.	Souths. h. m.
244	1	Tu.	5 25	6 34	13 9	2 7	0 21	2 3	3 1	n'k	9 19	4	6		
245	2	W.	5 26	6 33	13 7	2 9	1 22	3 2	4 1	arm	9 58	5	1		
246	3	Th.	5 27	6 31	13 4	2 12	1 23	4 3	5 4	arm	10 46	5	58		
247	4	Fr.	5 28	6 29	13 1	2 15	1 24	5 3	6 4	br.	11 42	6	57		
248	5	Sa.	5 29	6 27	12 58	2 18	1 25	7	7 1	br.	morn.	7	56		
249	6	S.	5 30	6 26	12 56	2 20	2 26	8 1	8 3	h'rt	0 46	8	52		
250	7	M.	5 31	6 24	12 53	2 23	2 27	9 1	9 2	h'rt	1 54	9	44		
251	8	Tu.	5 32	6 22	12 50	2 26	2 28	10	10 1	h'rt	3 4	10	33		
252	9	W.	5 33	6 21	12 48	2 28	3 29	10 3	11 1	bel.	4 10	11	18		
253	10	Th.	5 34	6 19	12 45	2 31	3 30	11 1	11 4	bel.	sets	0	0		
254	11	Fr.	5 35	6 17	12 42	2 34	4 1	—	0 1	rei.	6 52	0	40		
255	12	Sa.	5 36	6 15	12 39	2 37	4 2	0 2	0 3	rei.	7 10	1	19		
256	13	S.	5 37	6 14	12 37	2 39	4 3	1	1 1	rei.	7 28	1	58		
257	14	M.	5 38	6 12	12 34	2 42	5 4	1 3	2	sec.	7 47	2	39		
258	15	Tu.	5 39	6 10	12 31	2 45	5 5	2 4	2 1	sec.	8 10	3	22		
259	16	W.	5 40	6 8	12 28	2 48	5 6	2 3	3 1	thi.	8 40	4	8		
260	17	Th.	5 41	6 7	12 26	2 50	6 7	3 2	3 3	thi.	9 17	4	57		
261	18	Fr.	5 43	6 5	12 22	2 54	6 8	4 1	4 3	thi.	10 3	5	49		
262	19	Sa.	5 44	6 3	12 19	2 57	6 9	5 1	5 2	kn.	11 0	6	45		
263	20	S.	5 45	6 1	12 16	3 0	7 10	6 4	6 2	kn.	morn.	7	41		
264	21	M.	5 46	5 59	12 13	3 3	7 11	7 1	7 3	legs	0 7	8	38		
265	22	Tu.	5 47	5 58	12 11	3 5	7 12	8 1	8 3	legs	1 21	9	33		
266	23	W.	5 48	5 56	12 8	3 8	8 13	9 1	9 2	feet	2 39	10	26		
267	24	Th.	5 49	5 54	12 5	3 11	8 14	10	10 1	feet	3 57	11	18		
268	25	Fr.	5 50	5 52	12 2	3 14	8 0	10 3	11 1	h'd	5 15	morn.			
269	26	Sa.	5 51	5 51	12 0	3 16	9 16	11 1	—	h'd	rises	0	9		
270	27	S.	5 52	5 49	11 57	3 19	9 17	0	0 1	n'k	6 48	1	1		
271	28	M.	5 53	5 47	11 54	3 22	9 18	0 2	1 1	n'k	7 17	1	54		
272	29	Tu.	5 54	5 45	11 51	3 25	10 19	1 2	2	arm	7 53	2	51		
273	30	W.	5 56	5 43	11 47	3 29	10 20	2 1	3	arm	8 40	3	49		

SEPTEMBER hath 30 days.

1874.



Then step by step walks Autumn,
With steady eyes, that show
Nor grief nor fear, to the death of the year,
While the equinoctials blow.
MISS MULOCK.

W.	Aspects, Holidays, Events, Weather, &c.	Farmer's Calendar.
1 Tu.	State election in Vermont.	If you didn't get ready to sow grass seed last month, the quicker it is done now the better. If you want to keep land in grass for hay, about the best crop in New England at the present time, it can be ploughed up and re-seeded now, and if the work is well done, as it ought to be, success is almost certain. But grass seed sown on land newly broken up ought to have the use of a liberal top-dressing of manure to give it a thrifty start. I like to seed in the fall. That is the time that nature seems to have marked out. The seed ripens and falls, in some cases to start at once into a new life, in others to lie and wait for the winter to prepare it for germination in the spring. Fall sowing will do better, as a rule, than spring, though in both seasons we have some risks to run. The winter grains, too, ought to go in now, but they would have done a little better if they had been sown last month. Thin out and weed the turnips, and keep the soil loose about them. You can set out strawberry plants now with success, though the spring is better for this work. If you are to fatten any stock this fall, by all means begin now. Cattle gain faster now, on the same feed, than they will when it gets to be colder.
2 W.	{ Surrender of Napoleon and his army at Sedan, 1870.	
3 Th.	Length of night 10h. 52m.	
4 Fr.	⌚ runs high.	
5 Sa.	Low tides. { DOG DAYS END.	
6 D.	14th Sund. after Trinity.	
7 Mo.	♂ ♀ ☽ sup. ♂ ☉ ☽ ☈.	
8 Tu.	Nativity of V. Mary. ♂ ☉ ☈.	
9 W.	10th. Judge Story died, 1845.	
10 Th.	♂ ♀ ☈. High tides.	
11 Fr.	Pleasant weather.	
12 Sa.	♂ ♣ ☉. { Rt. Rev. M. Eastburn, Epis. Bishop of Mass.; d. 1872.	
13 D.	15th Su. af. Tr. ☉ in Apos.	
14 Mo.	♂ ♀ ☈. { Duke of Wellington died, 1852.	
15 Tu.	Signs of a storm.	
16 W.	{ 17th. Walter Savage Landor died, aged 89, 1854.	
17 Th.	Battle of Antietam, 1862.	
18 Fr.	Very low tides. Cool.	
19 Sa.	⌚ runs low.	
20 D.	16th Su. af. Tr. ♀ in Aph.	
21 Mo.	St. Matthew. ♂ ♀ ♣. ♂ ☉ ☈.	
22 Tu.	Days and nights nearly equal.	
23 W.	⌚ ent. ☉. AUTUMN BEGINS.	
24 Th.	{ 25th. Rev. Peter Cartwright, Methodist preacher, died, 1872.	
25 Fr.	♀ in ♈. Look out for.	
26 Sa.	⌚ in Per. Very high tides.	
27 D.	17th Su. af. Tr. ♂ ♀ ☈.	
28 Mo.	29th. Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton died, 1872.	
29 Tu.	Michaelmas Day. ♀ gr. elong. E.	
30 W.	St. Jerome. an easterly storm.	

1874.

OCTOBER, Tenth Month.

Astronomical Calculations.

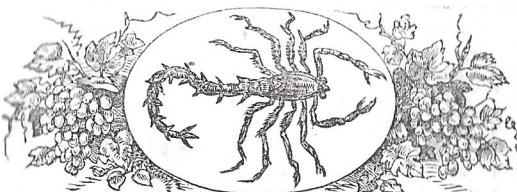
Days. G's Declination.	d.	m.	Days. d.	m.									
1	38.18	7	5	37	13	7	54	19	10	6	25	12	13
2	3 41	8	6	0	14	8	16	20	10	28	26	12	34
3	4 5	9	6	23	15	8	38	21	10	49	27	12	54
4	4 28	10	6	46	16	9	0	22	11	10	28	13	14
5	4 51	11	7	9	17	9	22	23	11	31	29	13	34
6	5 14	12	7	31	18	9	44	24	11	52	30	13	54

- ⌚ Last Quarter, 2d day, 8h. 54m., morning, W.
 ☽ New Moon, 10th day, 6h. 17m., morning, E.
 ☼ First Quarter, 18th day, 8h. 45m., morning, E.
 ○ Full Moon, 25th day, 2h. 37m., morning, W.
 ⌚ Last Quarter, 31st day, 9h. 16m., evening, E.

Day of the Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	Rises. h. m. h.	Sets. h. m. h.	Length of Days.	Day's Decrease.	Sun. Fast.	Full Sea. Boston.	Morn. Moon's Age.	D's Place.	D. Rises. h. m.	D. Souths. h. m.
274	1 Th.	5 57 5 42	11 45	3 31	10 21	3 1	4	br.	9 35	4 50		
275	2 Fr.	5 58 5 40	11 42	3 34	11 22	4 3	5	br.	10 38	5 50		
276	3 Sa.	5 59 5 38	11 39	3 37	11 23	5 4	6 1	h'rt	11 45	6 48		
277	4 S.	6 0 5 37	11 37	3 39	11 24	7	7 1	h'rt	morn.	7 41		
278	5 M.	6 1 5 35	11 34	3 42	12 25	8	8 1	l'rt	0 54	8 31		
279	6 Tu.	6 2 5 33	11 31	3 45	12 26	9	9 1	bel.	2 1	9 16		
280	7 W.	6 3 5 32	11 29	3 47	12 27	9 3	10 4	bel.	3 6	9 59		
281	8 Th.	6 4 5 30	11 26	3 50	12 28	10 2	10 4	rei.	4 8	10 39		
282	9 Fr.	6 5 6 28	11 22	3 54	13 29	11 1	11 2	rei.	5 10	11 18		
283	10 Sa.	6 7 5 26	11 19	3 57	13 0	11 2	—	rei.	sets	11 57		
284	11 S.	6 8 5 25	11 17	3 59	13 1	0	0 1	sec.	5 53	0 38		
285	12 M.	6 9 5 23	11 14	4 2	14 2	0 3	1	sec.	6 14	1 20		
286	13 Tu.	6 10 5 21	11 11	4 5	14 3	1 4	1 2	thi.	6 41	2 4		
287	14 W.	6 11 5 20	11 9	4 7	14 4	2	2 1	thi.	7 15	2 52		
288	15 Th.	6 13 5 18	11 5	4 11	14 5	2 1	2 3	thi.	7 57	3 43		
289	16 Fr.	6 14 5 17	11 3	4 13	14 6	3 1	3 2	kn.	8 49	4 36		
290	17 Sa.	6 15 5 15	11 0	4 16	15 7	4	4 1	kn.	9 51	5 31		
291	18 S.	6 16 5 14	10 58	4 18	15 8	5	5 1	legs	11 0	6 26		
292	19 M.	6 17 5 12	10 55	4 21	15 9	6	6 2	legs	morn.	7 20		
293	20 Tu.	6 18 5 11	10 53	4 23	15 10	7	7 1	feet	0 14	8 12		
294	21 W.	6 20 5 9	10 49	4 27	15 11	8	8 1	feet	1 30	9 3		
295	22 Th.	6 21 5 8	10 47	4 29	15 12	8 2	9 1	h'd	2 46	9 53		
296	23 Fr.	6 22 5 6	10 44	4 32	16 13	9 1	10	h'd	4 3	10 44		
297	24 Sa.	6 23 5 5	10 42	4 34	16 14	10 2	10 3	n'k	5 22	11 37		
298	25 S.	6 25 5 3	10 38	4 38	16 0	11 1	11 2	n'k	rises	morn.		
299	26 M.	6 26 5 2	10 36	4 40	16 1	—	0	arm	5 46	0 33		
300	27 Tu.	6 27 5 0	10 33	4 43	16 17	0 1	1	arm	6 29	1 32		
301	28 W.	6 28 4 59	10 31	4 45	16 18	1 2	2	arm	7 22	2 34		
302	29 Th.	6 29 4 57	10 28	4 48	16 19	2 2	2 3	br.	8 25	3 37		
303	30 Fr.	6 31 4 56	10 25	4 51	16 20	3 1	3 2	br.	9 34	4 39		
304	31 Sa.	6 32 4 55	10 23	4 53	16 21	4 2	4 2	h'rt	10 44	5 35		

OCTOBER hath 31 days.

1874.



From spire and barn looked westerly the patient weathercocks;
 But even the birches on the hill stood motionless as rocks.
 No sound was in the woodlands save the squirrel's dropping shell,
 And the yellow leaves among the boughs, low rustling as they fell.
 WHITTIER.

D.	N.	Aspects, Holidays, Events, Weather, &c.	Farmer's Calendar.
1 Th.	⌚ runs high.	Pleasant.	No time like these cool days for out-door work. The hours are not so long as to tire one out, and the work of harvesting can be put through with all the strength of body and mind that a man has. They say that forty-nine is the climacteric of life, the age when a man reaches the acme of his bodily and mental strength, when he has the greatest amount of reserved power, and it may be said that this month is the crowning period of the year, when the body is the strongest and the senses most acute. It is a good time to clear up about the walls and the fences, to get together all the waste material about the farm for composts, to prune apple and other fruit trees, to dig potatoes and to cut up the corn. Crowd on the fattening creatures, too. It is about the best time of the year to lay on fat, and to build up flesh. Isn't it best to look about the buildings and see what repairs may be needed before cold weather sets in? A shingle here, a clapboard there, a board tacked on, or a window pane set, will keep out the cold and so save some fuel. It is a good time to do fall ploughing, and that is not only a good thing to do in itself, but it helps on the spring work amazingly. Get ready for winter.
2 Fr.	Length of night 12h. 19m.		
3 Sa.	2d. Dr. Francis Lieber died, 1872.	4th. ♂ ☽ ⌚.	
4 D.	18th Su. af. Tr. Low tides.		
5 Mo.	♂ ♦ ☽. ♀ in Aphelion.		
6 Tu.	Dr. Richardson, lexicographer, died, aged 91, 1855.		
7 W.	♂ ☽ ☼. Vermont legislature meets.		
8 Th.	10th. Wm. H. Seward died, aged 71, 1872.		
9 Fr.	♂ ☽ ☼. High tides.		
10 Sa.	○ eclips.; invis. at Boston.		
11 D.	19th Su. af. Tr. ☼ in Apo.		
12 Mo.	☿ stationary. ♂ ♀ ☼.		
13 Tu.	10th. Mrs. Parton, better known as Fanny Fern, died, aged 61, 1872.		
14 W.	♂ ♀ ☼. A storm.		
15 Th.	14th. Battle of Hastings, 1066.		
16 Fr.	⌚ ru. low. Very low tides.		
17 Sa.	may be expected.		
18 D.	20th Su. af. Tr. St. Luke, Evan.		
19 Mo.	♂ ♀ ☼. Dull and		
20 Tu.	23d. ♀ gr. elongation E.		
21 W.	Rev. Merle D'Aubigné died, aged 78, 1872.		
22 Th.	8 ♀ ☽. 24th. Daniel Webster died, 1852.		
23 Fr.	25th. Very high tides.		
24 Sa.	25th. ☼ in Per. ☼ ecl., vis.		
25 D.	21st. Su. af. Tr. St. Crispin.		
26 Mo.	♂ in Aphi. 25th. ♀ in Aphi.		
27 Tu.	Surrender of Gen. Bazaine, with 150,000 men, at Metz, 1870.		
28 W.	St. Simon and St. Jude.		
29 Th.	⌚ runs high. unsettled		
30 Fr.	weather.		
31 Sa.	All Hallows Eve. ☐ ♀ ☽.		

1874.

NOVEMBER, Eleventh Month.

Astronomical Calculations.

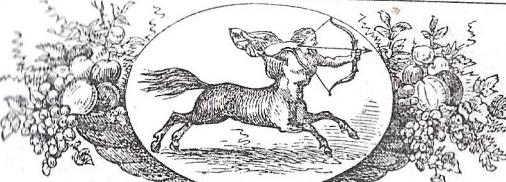
Days. O's Declination.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.
1	14 S. 23	7	16	23	13	18	4	19	19	33	25	20	50	
2	14 S. 22	8	16	24	14	18	20	20	19	47	26	21	1	
3	15 M. 1	9	16	58	15	18	35	21	20	0	27	21	12	
4	15 M. 29	10	17	15	16	18	50	22	20	13	28	21	23	
5	15 M. 47	11	17	32	17	19	5	23	20	26	29	21	33	
6	16 M. 6	12	17	48	18	19	19	24	20	38	30	21	43	

- New Moon, 9th day, 0h. 50m., morning, E.
- ▷ First Quarter, 16th day, 9h. 10m., evening, W.
- Full Moon, 23d day, 0h. 50m., evening, E.
- ◆ Last Quarter, 30th day, 1h. 45m., evening, W.

Day of the Year	Day of Month	Day of the Week	Rises ☽ a. m.	Sets ☾ h. m.	Length of Days.	Day's Decree. a. m. h.	Full Sea Boston. Morn. Even h. h.	D's Place. h. m.	D Rises h. m.	D Souths. h. m.		
305	1	S.	6 33	4 53	10 20	4 56	16 22	5 1	6 h'rt	11 52	6 27	
306	2	M.	6 24	4 52	10 18	4 58	16 23	6 1	7 bel.	morn.	7 15	
307	3	Tu.	6 36	4 51	10 15	5 1	16 24	7 2	8 bel.	0 58	7 58	
308	4	W.	6 37	4 50	10 13	5 3	16 25	8 2	9 bel.	2 1	8 39	
309	5	Th.	6 38	4 48	10 10	5 6	16 26	9 1	9 3	3 2	9 18	
310	6	Fr.	6 40	4 47	10 7	5 9	16 27	10 1	10 4	4 3	9 57	
311	7	Sa.	6 41	4 46	10 5	5 11	16 28	10 2	11 sec.	5 4	10 37	
312	8	S.	6 42	4 45	10 3	5 13	16 29	11 1	12 sec.	6 5	11 18	
313	9	M.	6 43	4 44	10 1	5 15	16 30	—	0 see.	sets	0 2	
314	10	Tu.	6 45	4 43	9 58	5 18	16 1	0 1	0 2	thi.	5 16	0 49
315	11	W.	6 46	4 42	9 56	5 20	16 2	0 3	1 thi.	5 55	1 39	
316	12	Th.	6 47	4 41	9 54	5 22	16 3	1 2	1 3 kn.	6 45	2 32	
317	13	Fr.	6 49	4 40	9 51	5 25	16 4	2 1	2 2 kn.	7 43	3 26	
318	14	Sa.	6 50	4 39	9 49	5 27	15 5	2 2	3 legs	8 49	4 20	
319	15	S.	6 51	4 38	9 47	5 29	15 6	3 2	4 legs	9 58	5 13	
320	16	M.	6 52	4 37	9 45	5 31	15 7	4 2	4 2 legs	11 10	6 4	
321	17	Tu.	6 54	4 36	9 42	5 34	15 8	5 2	5 2 feet	morn.	6 53	
322	18	W.	6 55	4 35	9 40	5 36	15 9	6 2	6 2 feet	0 24	7 42	
323	19	Th.	6 56	4 34	9 38	5 38	14 10	7 1	7 3 h'd	1 38	8 30	
324	20	Fr.	6 57	4 34	9 37	5 39	14 11	8 1	8 1 h'd	2 54	9 20	
325	21	Sa.	6 59	4 33	9 34	5 42	14 12	9 2	9 2 n'k	4 12	10 14	
326	22	S.	7 0	4 32	9 32	5 44	14 13	10 2	10 2 arm	6 55	morn.	
327	23	M.	7 1	4 32	9 31	5 45	13 O	10 3	11 1 arm	rises	0 12	
328	24	Tu.	7 2	4 31	9 29	5 47	13 15	11 2	— arm	6 5	1 17	
329	25	W.	7 3	4 31	9 28	5 48	13 16	0 4	0 2 br.	7 15	2 21	
330	26	Th.	7 5	4 30	9 25	5 51	12 17	1 1	1 2 br.	8 26	3 22	
331	27	Fr.	7 6	4 30	9 24	5 52	12 18	2 1	2 2 h'rt	9 37	4 18	
332	28	Sa.	7 7	4 29	9 22	5 54	12 19	3 1	3 2 h'rt	10 46	5 9	
333	29	S.	7 8	4 29	9 21	5 55	11 20	4 1	4 2 bel.	11 51	5 55	
334	30	M.	7 9	4 28	9 19	5 57	11 21	5 1	5 2 bel.	11 51	5 55	

NOVEMBER hath 30 days.

1874.



Lord of the harvest! once again
We thank Thee for the ripened grain;
For crops safe carried, sent to cheer
Thy servants through another year;
For all sweet holy thoughts supplied
By seed-time, and by harvest-tide. JOSEPH ANSTICE.

D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Events, Weather, &c.	Farmer's Calendar.
1 D	22d Su. af. Tr. All Saints Day.	THE leaves of the trees come twirling down through the air till they find a place to rest on the ground. They make us feel a little sad, as if the year were soon to close; but there is work to do yet, and it's of no use to get into the dumps. Make the best of a rough month, hurry up the harvesting of the corn and the roots, and so get ready to go strongly into the winter. Ploughing can be continued through the early part of the month, often till after Thanksgiving, when it will be time to cover up and protect the strawberry and asparagus beds, and to bank up the house. It is very common to use earth and sods to bank up around the sills to keep out the cold, but that is apt to rot and injure the wood-work. Green pine or hemlock boughs, closely pressed down, will keep out the cold just as well, and better, if the snow, when it comes, is shovelled upon them. Don't let the cows stay out too late on the mowing lots. They are better off in the barn these cold and blustering days, and they ought not to run on the fall feed, anyhow, so late as this. The grass roots need a little covering to protect them as much as we do, but the cattle take it, and it costs more to feed them so than it does in the barn.
2 Mo.	♀ at gr. bril. 1st. Low ti.	
3 Tu.	Length of night 13h. 46m.	
4 W.	♀ stat. 3d. State election in Mass.	
5 Th.	♂ ♂ C. Gunpowder Plot, 1605.	
6 Fr.	♂ ♀ C. 4th. Geo. Peabody died, 1893.	
7 Sa.	C in Apogee. □ ☽ C.	
8 D	23d Su. af. Tr. High tides.	
9 Mo.	8th. Gen. Geo. G. Meade died, 1872.	
10 Tu.	♂ ♀ C. 9th and 10th. Great fire in Boston, loss over \$70,000,000, 1872.	
11 W.	St. Martin. ☽ in Perihelion. ♀ stat.	
12 Th.	C runs low. ♂ ♀ C.	
13 Fr.	♀ in ♀. Fine but cool.	
14 Sa.	♂ ♀ inf. Low tides.	
15 D	24th Sun. af. Tr. ♂ h C. Signs of a storm.	
16 Mo.	{ 18th. Great earthquake in North Amer. ca. 1755.	
17 Tu.		
18 W.		
19 Th.	Look out for a frost.	
20 Fr.	☽ stationary.	
21 Sa.	♂ ♀ C. 22d. Very high ti.	
22 D	25th Su. af. Tr. St. Cecilia.	
23 Mo.	22d. C in Perigee. ♀ stat.	
24 Tu.	25th. Gen. Havelock died, aged 62, 1857.	
25 W.	C runs high.	
26 Th.	{ 28th. Chevalier Bunsen died, aged 63, 1860.	
27 Fr.	29th. Horace Greeley died, aged 64, 1872.	
28 Sa.	♂ ♀ C. Warm and pleasant.	
29 D	Advent Sunday. pleasant.	
30 Mo.	St. ANDREW. Mrs. Somerville died, 1872.	

1874.

DECEMBER, Twelfth Month.

Astronomical Calculations.

Day's Declination.	Days.	d.	m.												
	1	21	S.	52	7	22	40	13	23	11	19	23	26	25	23
2	22	1	S.	8	22	46	14	23	15	20	23	27	26	23	22
3	22	10	S.	9	22	52	15	28	18	21	23	27	27	23	20
4	22	18	S.	10	22	58	16	23	21	22	23	27	28	23	17
5	22	26	S.	11	23	3	17	23	23	23	23	27	29	23	13
6	22	33	S.	12	23	7	18	23	25	24	23	26	30	23	9

② New Moon, 8th day, 7h. 22m., evening, W.

D First Quarter, 16th day, 7h. 40m., morning, E.

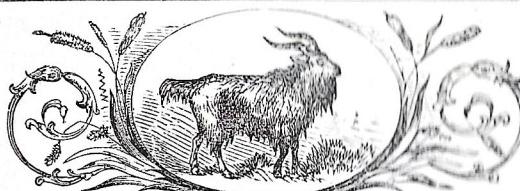
O Full Moon, 23d day, 0h. 12m., morning, W.

C Last Quarter, 30th day, 9h. 52m., morning, W.

Day of the Year	Day of Month	Day of the Week	Rises.	Sets.	Length of Days.	Day's Decre.	Sun.	Moons.	Full Sea.	Boston.	Morn.	D's Place.	Rises.	D.	Souths.
			h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m. h.		h. m. h.		h. m. h.
335	1	Tu.	7	10	4	28	9	18	5	58	11	22	5 ³ ₄	6 ¹ ₄	bel. morn. 6 37
336	2	W.	7	11	4	28	9	17	5	59	10	23	6 ³ ₄	7 ¹ ₄	rei. 0 53 7 17
337	3	Th.	7	12	4	28	9	16	6	0	10	24	7 ³ ₄	8	rei. 1 54 7 56
338	4	Fr.	7	13	4	27	9	14	6	2	10	25	8 ¹ ₂	8 ³ ₄	sec. 2 55 8 35
339	5	Sa.	7	14	4	27	9	13	6	3	9	26	9 ² ₃	9 ² ₃	sec. 3 57 9 16
340	6	S.	7	15	4	27	9	12	6	4	9	27	10	10 ¹ ₄	sec. 5 0 9 59
341	7	M.	7	16	4	27	9	11	6	5	8	28	10 ³ ₄	11	thi. 6 4 10 45
342	8	Tu.	7	17	4	27	9	10	6	6	8	③	11 ¹ ₄	11 ³ ₄	thi. 7 9 11 34
343	9	W.	7	18	4	27	9	9	6	7	7	1	—	0	kn. sets 0 27
344	10	Th.	7	19	4	27	9	8	6	8	7	2	0 ¹ ₄	0 ¹ ₄	kn. 5 37 1 21
345	11	Fr.	7	20	4	27	9	7	6	9	6	3	1	1 ¹ ₄	kn. 6 41 2 16
346	12	Sa.	7	21	4	27	9	6	6	10	6	4	1 ³ ₄	2	legs 7 50 3 10
347	13	S.	7	22	4	28	9	6	6	10	5	5	2 ¹ ₄	2 ¹ ₂	legs 9 1 4 1
348	14	M.	7	22	4	28	9	6	6	10	5	6	3	3 ¹ ₄	feet 10 13 4 50
349	15	Tu.	7	23	4	28	9	5	6	11	5	7	3 ² ₄	4 ¹ ₄	feet 11 26 5 37
350	16	W.	7	24	4	28	9	4	6	12	4	8	4 ³ ₄	5	h'd. morn. 6 24
351	17	Th.	7	24	4	28	9	4	6	12	4	9	5 ¹ ₂	6	h'd. 0 39 7 11
352	18	Fr.	7	25	4	29	9	4	6	12	3	10	6 ¹ ₂	7	r'k 1 52 8 1
353	19	Sa.	7	26	4	29	9	3	6	13	3	11	7 ¹ ₂	8	r'k 3 7 8 55
354	20	S.	7	27	4	30	9	3	6	13	2	12	8 ¹ ₂	9	arm 4 27 9 52
355	21	M.	7	27	4	30	9	3	6	13	2	13	9 ¹ ₂	10	arm 5 49 10 54
356	22	Tu.	7	28	4	31	9	3	Inc.	1	14	10 ¹ ₂	11	br.	7 6 11 59
357	23	W.	7	28	4	31	9	3	0	0	1	○	11 ¹ ₄	—	br. rises morn.
358	24	Th.	7	28	4	31	9	3	0	0	0	16	0	0 ¹ ₄	br. 6 2 1 3
359	25	Fr.	7	29	4	32	9	3	0	0	S.	17	0 ³ ₄	1	h'r't 7 17 2 2
360	26	Sa.	7	29	4	33	9	4	0	1	1	18	1 ³ ₄	2	h'r't 8 28 2 57
361	27	S.	7	29	5	33	9	4	0	1	1	19	2 ¹ ₂	2 ² ₄	bel. 9 36 3 46
362	28	M.	7	30	4	34	9	4	0	1	2	20	3 ¹ ₄	3 ¹ ₂	bel. 10 41 4 31
363	29	Tu.	7	30	4	35	9	5	0	2	2	21	4	4 ¹ ₂	rei. 11 43 5 13
364	30	W.	7	30	4	36	9	6	0	3	3	22	4 ³ ₄	5 ¹ ₂	rei. morn. 5 53
365	31	Th.	7	30	4	37	9	7	0	4	3	23	5 ³ ₄	6	rei. 0 44 6 32

DECEMBER hath 31 days.

1874.



'Tis the dark December weather,
Wind and wood and wave are sad ;
'Tis the dark December weather,
Yet our hearts are blithe and glad.

N. Y. INDEPENDENT.

Di.	W.	Aspects, Holidays, Events, Weather, &c.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Tu.	Length of night 14h. 43m.	It is winter now, but if we
2	W.	♀ gr. elong. W. Very lo.ti.	have done our whole duty we are
3	Th.	♂ ♂ C. { 2d. Coup d'état by Louis Napoleon, 1851.	not to be daunted by the cold and
4	Fr.	C in Apogee. ♂ U C.	cheerless aspect of nature without.
5	Sa.	Clear and cold.	It is true the flocks and
6	D	2d Sun. in Adv. St. Nicholas.	herds are thrown upon our care,
7	Mo.	♂ ♀ C. U. S. Congress meets.	and are almost helplessly dependent
8	Tu.	♀ in ♀, ♂ ♀ C, ♂ ♀ ⊖ inf.	upon us for food and shelter.
9	W.	High tides. [and transit.	Some folks seem to envy the
10	Th.	C runs low. Signs	farmers of a milder clime, where
11	Fri.	12th. Edwin Forrest died, aged 66, 1872.	the cattle can graze in pastures
12	Sa.	♂ h C. of snow.	still green, and take care of
13	D	3d Sunday in Advent.	themselves all the year round.
14	Mo.	WASHINGTON DIED, aged 67, 1799.	I don't take much stock in this
15	Tu.	♂ ♂ U. Low tides.	kind of sentiment. It is not
16	W.	Expect drifting winds.	merely a matter of necessity,
17	Th.	{ 20th. George P. Putnam, publisher, died, 1872.	but a real pleasure to look after
18	Fr.	♂ ♀ C. ♂ ♀ ♀.	the live stock at this season of
19	Sa.	{ From 19th to 25th shortest days in the year.	the year; but then it ought to be
20	D	4th Sun. in Adv. C in Per.	kept in mind that the stall feeding
21	Mo.	St. Thomas, ⊖ ent. W. { WINTER BEGINS.	of cattle is the groundwork
22	Tu.	♀ in ♀. Very high tides.	and basis of any system of farm-
23	W.	C. r. hi. L. of n't 14h. 57m.	ing, since it is the only means of
24	Th.	22d. Geo. Catlin, artist, died, aged 76, 1872.	keeping up and improving the
25	Fr.	CHRISTMAS DAY. ♂ ♀ C.	fertility of our lands. The use
26	Sa.	St. Stephen. Pleasant,	and economy of manures depend
27	D	1st Su. af. Chr. St. John EVAN.	upon it, and so we find that
28	Mo.	Holy INNOCENTS. ♀ stationary.	where the winters are so mild
29	Tu.	28th. Macaulay died, aged 59, 1859.	that the cattle are not stall-fed
30	W.	Very low tides. but	from necessity, the process of
31	Th.	○ in Perigee. cold.	exhaustion goes on, and sterility
			is only a question of time. We
			must yield gracefully to the inev-
			itable, anyhow. What can't be
			cured must be endured; so let us
			make up our minds that it's all
			for the best. Get a little time to
			meet with the Farmers' Club.

COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Corrected 1873.)

SUPREME COURT.—At Washington, to commence on the 2d Monday in October, annually.

The Supreme Court of the United States consists of one Chief and eight Associate Justices. There are no judicial circuits, and to each of these is assigned one of the justices. By a law passed in 1803, there are also nine Circuit Judges, each of whom is to reside in his Circuit. The Circuits and Justices are as follows:

First Circuit (Maine, N. H., Mass., R. I.), Nathan Clifford, of Portland, Me., Asso. Justice. *Second* (Vt., Conn., N. Y.), Ward Hunt, of Utica, New York, As. J. *Third* (Penn., N. J., Del., Wn. Strong, of Philadelphia, Pa., As. J. *Fourth* (Md., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C.), Joseph P. Bradley, of Newark, N. J., As. J. *Sixth* (Ohio, Mich., Ken., Tenn.), Noah H. Swayne, of Columbus, O., As. J. *Seventh* (Ind., Ill., Wis.), David Davis, of Bloomington, Ill., As. J. *Eighth* (Min., Iowa, Mo., Kan., Ark., Neb.), Samuel F. Miller, of Keokuk, Iowa, As. J. *Ninth* (Cal., Oregon, Nev.), Stephen J. Field, of San Francisco, Cal., As. J.; Clerk, D. W. Middleton, Washington, D.C.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURTS IN THE FIRST AND SECOND EASTERN CIRCUITS.—*In MAINE*—at Portland, 23d Apr. and 23d Sept. In *N. HAMPSHIRE*—at Portsmouth, May 8, and at Exeter, Oct. 8. In *MASSACHUSETTS*—at Boston, May 15 and Oct. 15. In *CONNECTICUT*—at N. Haven, 4th Tues. in Apr., and at Hartford, 3d Tues. in Sept. In *RHODE ISLAND*—at Providence, June 15, and Nov. 15. In *VERMONT*—at Windsor, 4th Tu. in July, at Rutland Oct. 3d., and at Burlington, 4th Tues. in Feb.

If the days happen on Sunday the Court comes in the Monday following.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.—

COURTS IN THE STATE OF MAINE.

(Corrected 1873.)

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT. LAW TERMS.—Augusta, 4th Tues. May, Portland, 3d Tu. July, Bangor, 3d Tu. June. **SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT, CIVIL AND CRIMINAL ACTIONS.**—Androscoggin Co., Auburn, 3d Tu. Jan., Ap., and Sep.; Aroostook Co., Houlton, last Tu. Feb., 3d Tu. Sep., Cumb. Co., Civil only, Portland, 2d Tu. Jan., Apr., and Oct.; Franklin Co., at Farmington, 1st Tu. Mar., and 4th Tu. Sept.; Hancock Co., at Ellsworth, 2d Tu. Ap., and Oct.; Kennebec Co., at Augusta, 1st Tu. Mar., 1st Tu. Aug., 3d Tu. Oct.; Knox Co., at Rockland, 2d Tu. Mar. and Dec., 3d Tu. Sept.; Lincoln Co., at Wiscasset, 4th Tu. Ap., 4th Tu. Oct.; Oxford Co., at Paris, 2d Tu. Mar., 3d Tu. Sept., and 1st Tu. Dec.; Penobscot Co., at Bangor, Civil Actions, 1st Tues. Jan., and Apr., and 1st Tues. Oct.; Criminal Actions, 1st Tues. Feb., and 2d Tu. Aug.; Piscataquis Co., at Do-

ver, last Tu. Feb. and 2d Tu. Sept.; Sagadahoc Co., at Bath, 1st Tu. Ap. and 3d Tu. Aug., and Dec. (Dec. term for Civil Actions only.) Somerset Co., at Skowhegan, 3d Tu. Mar., Sept., and Dec.; Waldo Co., at Belfast, 1st Tu. Jan., and 3d Tu. in Ap. and Oct.; Washington Co., at Machias, 1st Tues. of Jan. and 1st Tues. of Oct.; and at Calais, 4th Tu. Ap. York Co., Saco, 1st Tu. Jan.; Alfred, 3d Tu. May, and 3d Tu. Sept.

THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR CUMBERLAND COUNTY has exclusive jurisdiction in civil actions from \$20 to \$500, and concurrent jurisdiction with S. J. Court in actions exceeding \$500, and criminal jurisdiction in all actions. Court sits for trial of civil actions exclusively, 1st Tu. of Feb., Mar., Apr., Oct., Nov., and Dec.; and for civil and criminal cases, 1st Tu. of Jan., May, and September.

COURTS IN THE STATE OF VERMONT.

(Corrected 1873.)

SUPREME COURTS.—Middlebury, 1st Mon. after 3d Tues. in Jan. Rutland, 1st Mon. after 4th Tues. Jan. Bennington and Manchester, alternately, 2d Tues. after 4th Tues. in Jan. Newfane, Mon. following 2d Tues. aft. 4th Tues. in Jan. Woodstock, 1st Thurs. aft. 4th Tu. next aft. 4th Tu. in Jan. Chelmsford, 6th Tu. aft. 4th Tu. in Jan. Burlington, 1st Tu. in Jan. St. Albans, 1st Mon. aft. 2d Tu. in Jan. North Hero, 1st Fri. aft. 3d Tues. in Jan. Hyde Park, 3d Tues. in Aug. Montpelier, 2d Tu. in Aug. Irasburg, 1st Thurs. next aft. 3d Tues. in Aug. St. Johnsbury, 1st Thurs. next aft. 4th Tues. in Aug. Guildhall, 4th Tues. in Aug.

COUNTY COURTS.—Middlebury, 1st Tues. in June, and 2d in Dec. Rutland, 2d Tues. in Mar. and Sept. Manchester, 1st Tues. in June, and Bennington, 1st Tues. in Dec. Newfane, 2d Tues. in April and Sept. Woodstock, 4th Tues. in May, and 1st in Dec. Chelsea, 1st Tu. in June, and 3d in Dec. Burlington, 1st Tues. in April, and 4th in Sept. St. Albans, 2d Tues. in April and Sept. North Hero, last Tues. in Feb. and Aug. Hyde Park, 4th Tues. in May, and 4th in Dec. Montpelier, 2d Tu. in Mar. and Sept. Irasburg, 1st Wed. after 1st Tues. in Sept. and 1st Tu. in Feb. St. Johnsbury, 1st Tues. in June and Dec. Guildhall, 2d Tues. in March and Sept.

COURTS IN THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT. LAW TERMS.—Two terms are held each year on the 1st Tu. of June and the 1st Tu. of Dec., both at Concord.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT, TRIAL TERMS.—At Portsmouth, 3d Tues. of Oct., and Exeter, 3d Tues. of January and 3d Tu. of April, for Co. of Rockingham. At Dover, 2d Tues. of Feb., and 1st Tues. of Sept., for Co. of Strafford. At Gilford, 4th Tues. of Mar., and the 4th Tues. of Sept., for the Co. of Belknap. At Ossipee, 3d Tu. Ap. and Oct. for Co. of Carroll. At Concord, 1st Tues. of Oct., and 1st Tues. of April, for Co. of Merrimack. At Amherst, 1st Tues. of May, at Manchester, 1st Tues. of Jan., and at Nashua, 1st Tues. of Sept., for Co. of Hillsborough. At Keene, 1st Tues. of April and 3d Tues. of Oct., for Co. of Cheshire. At Newport, 4th Tues. of Jan. and 1st Tues. of Sept., for Co. of Sullivan. At Haverhill, 3d Tues. of Mar., and 3d Tues. of Sept., for the West. Jud. Dist., and at Plymouth, 1st Tues. of May and Nov., for the Eastern Jud. Dist., Grafton Co. At Colebrook, 1st Tu. of Feb. and 3d Tu. Aug., for Nor. Ju. Dist. Coös. At Lancaster, 4th Tu. of Apr. and 1st Tu. of Nov. for South. Jud. Dist. of Coös.

PROBATE COURTS. ROCKINGHAM CO.: Exeter, Wed. next after 1st Tues. of Apr., Wed. next after 3d Tues. of Feb., and Mar., and Wed. next after 3d Tues. of each other month. Portsmouth, 1st Tu. Nov., 3d Tu. March, and 2d Tu. Jan. May, July, and Sept. Haverhill, 3d Tu. March and Sept. Bristol, 3d Tu. July. Littleton, 3d Tu. Jan. Wentworth, 3d Tu. Aug. Orford, 3d Tu. Feb. Lebanon, 1st Tues. March and Sept. COÖS CO.: Colebrook, 1st Tues. of Feb. and Sept. Lancaster, 1st Tues. of Jan., March, May, July, and Nov. (Cor. 1873.)

COURTS IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SUPREME COURTS.—1st District (Hartford and Tolland Cos.)—4th Tu. in Feb., and 2d Tues. in Sept. 2d District (New Haven and Middlesex Cos.)—1st Tues. in April, and 2d Tues. in Nov. 3d District (N. London and Windham Cos.)—2d Tu. in March, and 4th Tues. in Oct. 4th District (Litchfield and Fairfield Cos.)—At Bridgeport, last Tues in Jan. and 2d Tu. in Oct.; at Litchfield, 2d Tu. in June.

The place where each term of the Court shall be held, in each judicial district, is designated by the chief judge.

SUPERIOR COURTS.—At Hartford, 2d Tues. in March, 1st Tues. in July, 4th Tues. in Sept., and 3d Tues. in Dec., and for crim. business only, 4th Tu. in Aug. and 1st Tu. in Dec. and March. At New Haven, 1st Tues. in March, 2d Tues. in May, 1st Tues. in Sept., 2d Tues. in Oct., and 3d Tues. in Dec., and for crim. business only, 1st Tu. in Jan. April, July, and Oct. At Waterbury, for civil business only, 1st Tu. in Feb. and June. At Norwich, last Tues. in March, and 3d Tues. in Nov. At New London, 1st Tues. in April, and Oct. At New Milford, 1st Tu. Apr., and 1st Mon. Sep. and Dec. (Corrected 1873.)

A DISTRICT COURT, for the towns of Barkhamstead, Bridgewater, Canaan, Colebrook, Cornwall, Kent, New Hartford, New Milford, Norfolk, No. Canaan, Hallsbury, Sharon, and Winchester, in held at Winchester, 1st Mon. Jan., May, Oct.; at Canaan, 1st Mon. Mar., Aug., and Nov.; at New Milford, 1st Tu. Apr., and 1st Mon. Sep. and Dec.

COURTS IN THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

(Corrected 1873.)

SUPREME COURT.—At Newport, 3d Mon. in Mar., and 3d Mon. in Sept. Providence, 4th Mon. in March, and 1st Mon. in Oct. South Kingstown, 3d Mon. in Feb., and 3d Mon. in Aug. Bristol, 1st Mon. in March, and 2d Mon. in Sept. East Greenwich, 2d Mon. in March, and 4th Mon. in Aug.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—At Newport, 3d Mon. in May and Nov. Providence, 1st Mon. in Mar., June, Sept., and Dec. So. Kingstown, 2d Mon. May, and 1st Mon. in Nov. Bristol, 1st Mon. in May, and last Mon. in Oct. E. Greenwich, 2d Mon. in April and Oct.

SUPREME JUD. AND SUPERIOR COURTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

(Corrected 1873.)

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT OF MASS. JURY TERMS.—For Barnstable and Dukes Counties, at Barnstable, 1st Tuesday of May. For Berkshire Co., at Pittsfield, 2d Tues. of May. For Bristol Co., at New Bedford, 2d Tues. of Nov.; also at Taunton, 3d Tues. of April. For Essex Co., at Salem, 2d Tu. of April and 1st Tu. Nov. For Franklin Co., at Greenfield, 2d Tu. of April. For Hampden Co., at Springfield, 4th Tues. of April. For Hampshire Co., at Northampton, 3d Tues. of April. For Middlesex Co., at Lowell, 3d Tues. of April; also at Cambridge, 3d Tues. of Oct. For Nantucket Co., at Nantucket, 1st Tues. of July. For Norfolk Co., at Dedham, 3d Tues. of Feb. For Plymouth Co., at Plymouth, 2d Tues. of May. For Suffolk Co., at Boston, 2d Tues. of Sept. and 1st Tues. of April. For Worcester Co., at Worcester, 2d Tues. of April.

LAW TERMS OF SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS.—A law term of the Supreme Judicial Court shall be held at Boston on the first Wednesday of January of each year, which term may be adjourned, from time to time, to places and times most conducive to the despatch of business and the interests of the public; and there shall be entered and determined therein questions of law arising in the counties of Barnstable, Dukes County, Middlesex, Nantucket, Norfolk, and Suffolk; and also all questions of law arising in other counties where special provisions are not made therefor.

And law terms of said court shall also annually be held as follows:

At Salem, for Essex Co., 1st Tu. of Nov. At Pittsfield, for Berkshire Co., 2d Tues. of September.

At Springfield, for Hampden Co., 3d Mon. after 1st Tues. of Sept.

At Northamp., for Hampshire and Franklin Cos., Mon. next after 2d Tues. of Sept.

At Worcester, for Worcester Co., 4th Tues. after 1st Tues. of Sept.

At Plymouth, for Plymouth Co., 3d Tu. of Oct.

At Taunton, for Bristol Co., 4th Tu. Oct.

SUPERIOR COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS.—For Essex Co., (civil) at Salem, 1st Mon. of June and Dec.; at Lawrence, 1st Mon. of March, and at Newburyport, 1st Mon. of Sept.; (crim.) at Lawrence, 1st Mon. of Oct., at Newburyport, 2d Mon. of May, and at Salem, 4th Mon. of Jan.

For Middlesex Co., (civil) at Lowell, 2d Mon. of March, and 1st Mon. of Sept.; at Cambridge, 1st Mon. of June, and 2d Mon. of Dec.; (crim.) at Cambridge, 2d Mon. of Feb., and 4th Mon. of June; and at Lowell, 3d Mon. of Oct.

For Hampshire Co., at Northampton, (civil) 3d Mon. of Feb., 1st Mon. of June, and 3d Mon. of Oct.; (crim.) 2d Mon. of June, and 3d Mon. of Dec.

For Franklin Co., at Greenfield, 3d Mon. of March, and 2d Mon. of Aug. and Nov. For Hampden Co., at Springfield, (civil) 2d Mon. of March and June, and 4th Mon. of Oct.; (crim.) 3d Mon. of May, and 1st Mon. of Dec.

For Berkshire Co., at Pittsfield, (civil) 4th Mon. of Feb., June, and Oct.; (crim.) 2d Mon. of Jan. and July.

For Norfolk Co., at Dedham, (civil) 4th Mon. in Apr., Sept., and Dec.; (crim.) 1st Mon. in Apr., Sept., and Dec.

For Plymouth Co., at Plymouth, 2d Mon. of Feb. and June, and 4th Mon. of Oct. For Bristol Co., at Taunton, 2d Mon. of March and Sept., and at New Bedford, 2d Mon. of June and Dec.

For Suffolk Co., at Boston, (civil) 1st Tues. of Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.; (crim.) 1st Mon. of every month.

For Barnstable Co., at Barnstable, Tues.

next after 1st Mon. of April, and 2d Tues. of Oct.

For Nantucket Co., at Nantucket, 1st Mon. of June and Oct.

For Dukes County, at Edgartown, last Mon. of May and Sept.

For Worcester Co., (civil) at Worcester, 1st Mon. of March, Mon. next after 4th Mon. of Aug., and 2d Mon. of Dec.; and at Fitchburg, 2d Mon. of June and Nov.; (crim.) at Worcester, 3d Mon. of Jan., 2d Mon. of May, and 3d Mon. of Oct.; and at Fitchburg, 2d Mon. of Aug.

COURTS OF INSOLVENCY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

There is in each county a Court of Insolvency, held by the same judge as the Probate Court, at such times and places as the judge appoints.

While the Bankrupt Law of the United States is in force, the Insolvency Law is suspended as to new cases, but not as to those previously commenced.

PROBATE COURTS IN MASSACHUSETTS. (Corrected 1873.)

Norfolk.—At Boston, every Monday in each month. **Essex.**—At Salem, 1st Tu. of ea. mo.; Lawrence, 2d Tu. ea. mo., except Ap., May, July, Aug., and Oct.; Gloucester, 2d Tu. Ap. and Oct.; Newburyport, 3d Tu. ea. mo., except Mch., May, Aug., Sep., and Nov.; Haverhill, 1d Tu. May and Nov.; Ipswich, 3d Tu. Mch. and Sep.

Middlesex.—At Cambridge, 1st, 2d, and 4th Tu. ea. mo., except Aug.; Lowell, 3d Tu. of Jan., Mch., May, July, Sep., and Nov.

Worcester.—At Worcester, 1st and 3d Tu. of every mo. except Aug.; Fitchburg, 4th Tu. of Ap. and Sep.; Milford, 2d Tu. of Ap. and Sep.; Templeton, 2d Tu. of May and Oct.; and Harrington, Wed. next after 2d Tu. of May and Oct.

Hampshire.—At Northampton, 1st Tu. of every mo.; Amherst, 2d Tu. of Jan. and Aug.; Belchertown, 2d Tu. of May and Oct.; and Williamsburg, 3d Tu. May and Oct.

Hampden.—At Springfield, 1st Tu. Jan., Feb., March, Ap., May, June, July, Sep., Nov., and Dec.; Westfield, 3d Tu. Mch., June, Sep., and Dec.; Monson, on the 2d Tu. June; and Palmer, on the 2d Tues. Sep.

Franklin.—At Greenfield, 1st Tu. in every mo. ex. Nov.; Northfield, 2d Tu. May and Sep.; Orange, 2d Tu. Mch. and Dec., and 3d Tu. June; Conway, 3d Tu. May; Shelburne Falls, 4th Tu. May, 2d Tu. Feb., and 4th Tu. Oct.

Bristol.—At Taunton, 1st Fr. Mch., Jun., Sep., Dec.; New Bedford, 1st Frid. Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.; Fall River, 1st Fr.

Jan., Ap., Oct., and 2d Fr. July. **Nantucket.**—At Nantucket, on Thu. aft. 3d Tu. of ev. mo. **Berkshire.**—At Pittsfield, 1st Tu. Jan., Feb., Mch., Ap., May, June, Sep., Oct., and Dec.; 3d Tu. July, and Wed. af. 1st Mon. Nov.; Lee, Wed. af. 1st Tu. in Jan., Ap., and Oct., and Wed. af. 3d Tu. July; Adams, Th. aft. 1st Tu. Jan., and Oct., Wed. af. 1st Tu. in July; Gr. Barrington, Wed. after 1st Tu. in Feb., May, Sep., and Dec.

Plymouth.—At Plymouth, 2d Mon. of ev. mo., ex. July and Aug.; Wareham, 4th Mon. Oct.; E. Bridgewater, 4th Mo. Feb. and Dec.; Hingham, 4th Mo. Mch.; Middleboro', 4th Mon. Ap. and Jan., and 2d Mon. July; Abington, 4th Mo. May, Aug., and Nov.; Hanover, 4th Mo. June; Bridgewater, 4th Mo. Sep.; North Bridgewater, 3d Mon. Apr. and Oct.

Barnstable.—At Barnstable, 2d Tu. Jan., Feb., Mch., Aug., Sep., Dec., and 3d Tu. Ap. and Jun.; Harwich, 2d Mo. af. 1st Tu. May, and Mo. af. 3d Tu. Oct.; Orleans, 3d Tu. May and 4th Tu. Oct.; Wellfleet, Wed. af. 3d Tu. May, and Wed. af. 4th Tu. Oct.; Provincetown, Th. aft. 3d Tu. May, and Th. aft. 4th Tu. Oct.; Falmouth, 3d Tu. Nov.

Norfolk.—At Dedham, 1st and 3d Wed.; Quincy, 2d Wed.; Hyde Park, 4th Wed. ev. mo. ex. Aug.

Dukes Co.—At Holmes' Hole village, in Tisbury, 3d Mo. Ap. and 1st Mo. Sept.; Edgartown, 3d Mo. Jan. and July, and 1st Mo. Mch and Dec.; W. Tisbury, 1st Mo. June and 3d Mon. Oct.

Judges of Probate Courts in Massachusetts.

Barnstable Co., Isaac Ames, Boston.

Essex Co., Geo. F. Choate, Salem.

Middlesex Co., Geo. M. Brooks, Concord.

Worcester Co., Henry Chapin, Worcester.

Franklin Co., C. C. Conant, Greenfield.

Bristol Co., E. H. Bennett, Taunton.

Plymouth Co., Wm. H. Wood, Middleboro'.

Barnstable Co., Jos. M. Day, Barnstable.

Nantucket Co., James M. Bunker, Nant.

Dukes Co., Joseph T. Pease, Edgartown.

Hampden Co., W. S. Shurtleff, Springfield.

Hampshire Co., —

Folk Co., Geo. White, Needham.

Berkshire Co., J. T. Robinson, No. Adams

DISTRICT, MUNICIPAL, AND POLICE COURTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

DISTRICT COURTS are held as follows: For the towns of Adams, Cheshire, Clarkesburg, Florida, and Savoy, at Adams, *crim.*, daily, 9 A. M., *civil*, weekly at north village of Adams, and 1st Wed. of each month at south village. For the towns of Dalton, Hancock, Hinsdale, Lanesborough, Pittsfield, Richmond, and Windsor, at Pittsfield, *crim.*, daily, 9 A. M., *civil*, every Sat. For Alford, Egremont, Great Barrington, Monterey, Mt. Washington, New Marlborough, and Sheffield, at Great Barrington, for criminal business, daily, at 9 A. M.; for civil business, every Sat., 10 A. M. For Palmer, Brimfield, Monson, Holland, Wales, and Wilbraham, at Palmer, *crim.*, daily, 9 A. M., *civil*, 1st and 3d Sat. of each month. For Sturbridge, Southbridge, Charlton, Dudley, Oxford, and Webster, *crim.*, at Southbridge, Mon. Wed., and Fri., and at Webster, Tues., Thurs., and Sat., 9 A. M.; *civil*, at Southbridge, Mon. Wed., and Fri., and at Webster, Tues., Thurs., and Sat., 9 A. M.; *civil*, every Monday. For Blackstone, Uxbridge, Douglas, and Northbridge, *crim.*, Blackstone, every Mon., Wed., and Frid., Uxbridge, every Tues., Thurs., and Sat., 9 A. M.; *civil*, at Blackstone, every Mon., at Uxbridge every Sat. For Milford, Mendon, and Upton, at Milford, *crim.*, daily, *civil*, 1st and 3d Wed. of each month. For Worcester, Millbury, Sutton, Auburn, Leicester, Paxton, W. Boylston, Boylston, Holden, and Shrewsbury, at Worcester, *crim.*, daily, at 9 A. M., *civil*, every Sat. For Northborough, Southborough, Westborough, and Grafton, *crim.*, Westborough, every Mon., Wed., and Frid., at Grafton, every Tues., Thurs., and Sat., 9 A. M.; *civil*, at Westborough, every Mon., at Grafton, every Tues. For Ayer, Groton, Pepperell, Townsend, Ashby, Shirley, Westford, Littleton, and Boxborough, at Ayer, *crim.*, daily, 9 A. M., *civil*, 1st Mon. of each month. For Randolph, Braintree, Cohasset, Weymouth, Quincy, and Holbrook, at Quincy, *crim.*, daily, 9 A. M., *civil*, every Monday.

MUNICIPAL COURTS are held at Boston, *crim.*, daily, 9 A. M., *civil*, every Sat.; Dorchester (Ward 16 of Boston), *crim.*, daily, 9 A. M., *civil*, every Saturday; at Taunton, *crim.*, daily, at 9 A. M., *civil*, every Monday.

POLICE COURTS are held daily at Cambridge, Charlestown, Chelsea, Chicopee, Fall River, Fitchburg, Gloucester, Haverhill, Holyoke, Lawrence, Lee, Lowell, Lynn, Milford, New Bedford, Newburyport, Salem, Somerville, Springfield, and Williamstown. (Corrected 1873.)

Market Gardening.

ANY farmer, who lives near a large town that will furnish him a market, can make market gardening very profitable, if his land is suitable for the raising of vegetables. To be fit for this purpose it must be a dry, warm soil, with an exposure to the east or south, and sheltered either naturally or artificially on the north. It must also be rich, and if not naturally so, made so by the free application of manure. It may be said that it is difficult to find a limit beyond which it is not profitable to apply manure, and the net profits of the operation will depend largely upon liberality in this respect.

It must be understood that vegetable culture for profit necessarily involves a large outlay, if we reckon the cost of labor, the seed, the cultivation and marketing. But it must also be considered that most of the items of expense will be very nearly the same for a small as for a very heavy crop. A certain amount of production, of course, must go to pay the cost, and the profit does not come in till we get beyond this point; but when it is reached, the income assumes the form of profit, unless the cost of manure may be considered as to some extent a permanent investment.

The conditions of success, therefore, must include, besides those named, location, soil, manure, and a certain fitness for the business. It must be the right man in the right place, a live, wide-awake, earnest man, who is able to expend about three hundred dollars a year on every acre he attempts to handle. Such a man will readily see that it pays better, as a rule, to feed the multitude than it does to feed the few; that is, that the production of a few of the coarser vegetables, like cabbages, beets, turnips, cucumbers, sweet corn, tomatoes, &c., that are consumed in immense quantities by the hard manual laborers of the community, pays better than the production of a few rarer plants that require special skill to grow, out of their natural season, to please the palates of those whose appetites are epicurean.

If the location of the land is not virtually all that could be wished, very much can be done by way of shelter by a high board fence on the north, or by belts of evergreens, which practically modify the climate and furnish protection. Another important improvement is thorough drainage. If the soil is already light and deep, and with a sufficient incline to carry off the underground moisture, this expense, perhaps, can be avoided; but if it is a little stiff, or at all inclining to clay, this operation is essential. Of course deep ploughing, or trenching, will be regarded as a matter of necessity also, as it is one of the prime elements of success in the more extensive operations of the farm.

An intimate knowledge of the practical details of the whole range of market gardening and marketing may also be regarded as requisite to success, and if a man is intending to engage in market gardening for profit, it is better, on the whole, to get serve an apprenticeship to some one who is already thoroughly posted, than to get this knowledge by long experiment, which will involve more or less loss of time and failure. It is now work finding one's way along in such a pursuit as market gardening, where the competition is so great.

The Farm-House.

THERE has, without doubt, been a very great improvement in the general appearance of farms and farm-houses in New England within the last few years, and it has done much to give the country a look of thrift and comfort and prosperity. But most farmers can still greatly improve the comfort of their homes, and this they are morally bound to do, not only as a duty they owe to themselves, but to the community in which they live. A farm-house ought to be warm and snug for the winter, and well arranged for ventilation and health at all seasons of the year. It ought to be painted, both as a matter of taste and well-directed economy.

The feeling is quite too common that any kind of a house will do for a farmer. It is all wrong, and no one can properly indulge such a feeling, and if he did he ought not to express it. It wrongs not only the farmer himself, but the neighborhood in which he lives. A farm-house may be trim and neat, and in the highest degree attractive, without being costly. Good taste does not require that it should be costly. If there is any man in the world who can afford to have a good lawn about the house, it is the farmer; and yet how often do we see a new farm-house set directly on the road, with no chance for a lawn in front, or to make the surroundings beautiful, a source of constant delight and reward, and of present and future money value, whether to hold or to sell.

Many farmers seem to think they cannot afford to do anything which has the appearance of mere ornamentation. They don't see any money in it; but if the farm were coming to the hammer, or to be sold at private sale even, the more attractive the surroundings are, the quicker the sale and the higher the price. All men are influenced by beauty, whether they acknowledge it or not.

Now, it is probably true that there is no other million of people on the face of the earth that have any better conditions for rational enjoyment than the farmers of New England, and no place where the same number of people represent so many happy homes; but that is no reason for resting satisfied, till we have done all we can to improve upon our present condition, and to bring it by all means in our power to the highest standard of perfection.

Concentrated Fertilizers.

THE fact has now come to be pretty generally recognized, that however careful we may be in the economy and preparation of the manures of the farm, something more is needed in the prosecution of a system of high farming best adapted to meet the wants of a civilized community. Artificial or commercial fertilizers, therefore, have got to be a necessity, and their manufacture has greatly extended during the last few years, till it has assumed an importance which it never had before, not only in Europe, but in this country.

Few people are, probably, aware of the growth of this branch of manufacture, or of the extent to which commercial fertilizers are used. The State Inspector of Fertilizers of Georgia estimates that the farmers or planters of that State pay on an average over ten millions of dollars a year for artificial fertilizers, by far the larger part of which goes out of the State. The quantity used in the Southern States is, undoubtedly, larger than it is farther north, where the necessity of stall feeding all kinds of live stock for five or six months of the year enables the farmer to save and economize manures; but it is estimated on the highest authority that more than a half million of dollars' worth of these fertilizers are used every year in the little State of New Hampshire alone, which is, perhaps, proportionally, nearly as much as is used in Georgia. It is probable that the amount used in Massachusetts exceeds a million dollars a year, many single towns exceeding forty or fifty thousand dollars for purchased fertilizers.

It is very difficult to procure accurate statistics of this manufacture, but we know that large factories have been established in Maine, in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Long Island, Virginia, South Carolina, and elsewhere, some of which produce thirty or forty thousand tons a year or more. A business of such magnitude ought to be regulated by laws which shall furnish some protection against fraud, for the purchaser, and to secure the requisite degree of confidence on the part of the community, for the benefit of the honest manufacturer.

At the present time this confidence does not exist. The money paid for fertilizers has not generally been returned in the crops produced, and in a vast number of instances the articles have proved to be perfectly worthless, involving not only the loss of the original cost, but the loss of time and labor and crops, to say nothing of the interest on the land. The worst feature of it has been, that articles worthless in themselves have been pressed upon the public by the certificates and recommendations of prominent farmers and agriculturists who are too ready to lend their names and their influence to be used to impose upon the credulity of the farming community.

The sources of supply of what may be called the raw material used in the manufacture of commercial fertilizers are various, according to the proposed composition. Along the sea-shore the refuse of fish is largely employed in making what is termed fish guano. Bones are sought for the supply of phosphates, both in a fresh state and as bone-black from the sugar refineries; but the Charleston phosphate beds are now relied upon for the chief ingredient. The material is ground up, treated with sulphuric acid to render it soluble, when guano and other materials are added. Nitrate of soda or Chilian saltpetre is extensively used, and recently the potash salts from the Stassfurt mines in Germany have been extensively imported and sold to be used in their normal condition, or to be mixed in with other material and sold again under other names.

Care of Cows.

FEW farmers, judging by the mode of treatment of their stock, realize the importance of details in the care of dairy cows. Talk about the absolute regularity of feeding, about the importance of cleanliness and daily carding of their cows, about kindness and gentleness and quiet, and they may believe it, but it doesn't appear to change their methods. They appear to regard it as a doctrine applicable to others, but fail to see how it applies to their case.

We hold that during the winter months, when cows are confined to the barn, and wholly under our control, we ought to make their comfort and their general well-being a special study, and to do whatever can in any way contribute to it, not merely as a matter of duty, but as one affecting our own pecuniary interests. A daily carding is in itself no great matter, perhaps, but it promotes the health and the comfort of the animal. As to harshness of treatment, abuse, loud talking or boisterous noises, while among the cows in milk, there can be no doubt they cause a direct loss to the owner, a loss in dollars and cents which can or ought to be avoided. It ought to be more generally known than it is, that anything that unduly excites a cow, that makes her nervous, frightened or worried, reduces the cream on her milk to an extent that can hardly be credited without a direct trial and careful observation. A cow whose uniform percentage of cream was 18, reduced that percentage to 6 in less than twelve hours, from no change of food, but simply from excitement and fright. All excitement of any kind will reduce the cream in the milk of a cow. The abuse of a brutal milker reduced the cream on a cow's milk fully one half by actual trial. We cannot abuse our cows, or allow them to be hurried, by dogs or boys, in driving to or from the pasture, without suffering a direct pecuniary loss in the quality of their milk. Every farmer ought to remember this, and insist upon uniform kind treatment of cows by his hired men.

Turning Cows to Grass.

THE best food for a dairy cow is grass. There can be no doubt about that. It is as plain as the nose on a face. Now, the old custom in New England was to turn out to grass about the twentieth of May. It was rather late, to be sure; but the idea was not to turn out till there was a full bite, as we say,—that is, not till there was grass enough to satisfy the appetite of the number of cattle in the pasture,—and that time does not come, as a rule, till well into the month of May.

Now, every dairymen knows that if he lets the different kinds of grasses grow till they get to a considerable height before they are cut or cropped, they will not be touched by his cows, but will go to seed and will never be eaten. If these same grasses had been cropped when they were still young and tender, they will continue to grow, and will be eaten through the summer. It follows, therefore, that a pasture to be cropped early will carry more stock through the summer, because there will be a larger quantity of grass that is fit to furnish food for stock, and fewer varieties that are refused grow up to seed.

If that plain and apparently self-evident proposition is admitted, it follows that we ought to turn out the cow early, just as soon as the weather and the land are in a suitable condition, that is, when it becomes dry and hard enough on the surface not to poach or cut up in travelling over it. It follows, also, that cows on a pasture fed thus early, will yield more milk through the summer than they will to be yarded till the middle of the twentieth of May. In fact, it is a question whether it doesn't amount to a case of cruelty to animals to keep them confined in the yard till the middle of May, waiting for a full bite on the pastures.

The reason for this long delay has been, that the pasture was injured by too early cropping, and that when the cow once got to grass, she would refuse hay, and so be thrown off her feed, partially, at least, till the grasses grow to meet her wants. But if what I have said is true, the pasture will be all the better for the early cropping. How about the cow? No one will deny that the cow ought to be got to the ground as early in the spring as possible. It is her natural source of supply, and it is vastly more healthful for her than to be confined in the barn, or even the yard. No farmer who advocates turning out late in the season, or waits till the grasses are well grown, will deny that. We take that proposition to be as self-evident as the others. Then what is there left for our custom to stand on?

The fact is, that turning out to grass does not necessarily destroy the taste for hay. If you wait till there is a full bite in the pasture, and give her as much grass as she will eat, it will do it. But turn her out as soon as the grass starts under the walls and sheltered places in spring, and keep up her regular feed in the barn, as you did in the winter, with hay and roots as long as she will eat them, and the change from hay to grass becomes gradual, so that the cow is not affected by it. Let her out a few hours a day to begin with, and the little grass she gets, however tender and succulent it may be, will not cause her to scour. It is scarcely more than a natural and necessary aperient, and the hay, the roots, and grass together, make about as perfect food as you can ever expect to provide for your stock.

It is not too much, therefore, to say that it is better for the cow, as well as for the pasture, to turn her out just as soon as the weather is fit and the land is dry enough. Let us experiment a little, and see if this new way will not prove to be a great deal better than the old. The rule is, to prove all things and hold fast that which is good.

Soiling Cattle.

A GREAT many farmers are beginning to think that they can feed their stock with greater economy, all things considered, by cutting green fodder for them and keeping them in the barn, than by letting them run at pasture. This mode of cattle-feeding is called soiling, and it depends very much upon circumstances whether it is the best system to adopt. It is the best method of economizing manure, and the cattle are kept more completely in hand and under our immediate control. Though in remote districts, where pastureage is plenty and cheap, it could not be made to pay, as compared with pasturing, it is often a matter of necessity in villages and the neighborhood of cities.

To adopt the soiling system it is necessary to provide a succession of succulent green crops, and the first that is relied upon is most commonly winter rye. A piece of that on a good soil, near the barn, will furnish a very early supply of green forage, but it must be cut before it heads out. It very soon becomes unpalatable to cattle, and then it is comparatively worthless for that particular purpose. Then an early growth of red clover comes in well, and, if the soil is deep and rich and well adapted to it, the yield of green food is very large.

If the soil is mellow, warm, and deep, there is, probably, no better soiling crop than lucern. That is a kind of clover, but it is perennial, and when once well set or rooted, it lasts in the soil many years. It grows with amazing rapidity, and will make more than a hundred inches a year on land that is well adapted to it. After cutting a second crop, we have seen it grow eight to ten inches high in a week. If the ground is thickly set with it, any one can see what an astonishing burden it will bear, and how often it may be cut. Why not experiment a little, and see what can be done?

Pasture Grasses.

WE have a grass which grows quite commonly in our pastures and along the road-sides, that is known among us as June grass, because it grows and blossoms so early. It is the same that is known in the West as Kentucky blue grass, and in Pennsylvania as green grass. Its botanical name is *Poa pratensis*. It is, without doubt, the best pasture grass we have,—the foundation of the dairy, and the basis of the great beef-producing industry of the Western States, and of the butter and cheese of the Middle and Eastern States.

In the rich limestone soils of Kentucky it grows with greater vigor than it does with us, but still it is sufficiently common to be regarded as the most important part of the turf of our northern latitudes. It stands our droughts better than most other grasses, makes two distinct growths in a year, starts among the earliest and flourishes among the latest of our cultivated grasses. True, no one species of grass can be regarded as sufficient for our wants. A great mixture is essential to our prosperity, since we want grasses that start early, that start at different times, and that vary in their habits of growth. We want grasses that grow rapidly after being nipped off by cattle. The larger the mixture, the better—as a rule—will be the turf. But if we could select any one as more valuable than all the rest, it would be the June grass.

A great many farmers have been apt to think that our common and modest little white clover was the best grass they had, and they rejoice when it comes very freely into their pastures, and when it does call it a clover year. It is not a grass at all,—that is, it does not belong to the botanical family of grasses; and if it did, it is not probable that it could compare with June grass in value to the farmer. Mr. Lewis, a highly successful and practical dairymen of Herkimer County, N. Y., says that white clover is the poorest pasture grass we have; that it will shrink the milk of any herd of cows, when it gets up so as to give them a full bite; and that his cows, when taken from a rich clover pasture and put on the shorter June grass, will come up in milk at once. This is worth looking into. If it is so (and we have no reason to doubt it, especially as it comes from such good authority), is it not better for us to take more pains to cultivate June grass, and leave the white clover to work its own way into the soil? We never sow timothy on a pasture lot. It never pays. Sow June grass, orchard grass, perennial rye grass, red-top, and tall oat grass.

Curing Hay.

THE old practice with us New England farmers has been to let our grass stand till after the Fourth of July, when the boys got over their frolic, and then pitch in. The result was, that a large part of the grasses got overripened, many of them half made, before they were cut. That was inevitable when the haying was put off so late. When we had only the scythe to depend upon, the matter was still worse than it is now with the mowing-machine, because the length of the haying was such that whole fields would often get too far advanced before they could be reached.

Now, it is a perfectly well established fact that cattle, cows especially, will do better to be wintered on dried grass than they will on even cured hay. Grass is their best, as it is their natural food. The nearest we can come to preserving the grass in its green and succulent state, the better shall we suit the cow, and the more shall we consult our true interests. A cow ought to be wintered as well as summered on grass. To be able to do this we must cut the crop when it is still grass, and cure it so as not to take all the "heart" out of it. If we wait we get little more than woody fibre.

Besides the fact that hay too much cured or too fully ripe is less palatable and less nutritious than properly dried grass, there is less danger in turning cows into fresh pasture in the spring, when they have been wintered on this dried grass, than when they have had old hay. The change from this woody hay to grass is too sudden and too radical. It is apt to cause scouring, and trouble with theudder, and is more liable to bring on garget. Take a cow off from nothing but dry hay and put her all at once to grass, and if the ill effects do not appear immediately they will be likely to in the course of a few months, and when you cannot always trace the connection between cause and effect. The sudden change to grass overtaxes the milk-secreting organs, and the result of this will sooner or later appear.

We say, therefore, that grass ought to be cut early, and that we ought to take care not to cure it too much. But if cut early,—say in June,—it will, of course, take longer to cure it properly than if we let it stand till July. After the Fourth of July it is generally safe to put it into the barn the same day it is cut; but before that, two days will be required, as a general rule, to cure it enough.

Treatment of Stock.

THE law of kindness is to be observed in the treatment of all animals, but it is of special importance in the management and care of cows in milk. We ought to make them feel that we are their friends, that we are doing all we can to promote their comfort, and secure their confidence.

Change of the Climate.

THERE seems to be great doubt in the minds of farmers whether the climate, so far as it affects the agricultural productions of New England, has undergone any essential change or not since the settlement of the country by civilized men. Some maintain that climatic changes have taken place, while others are inclined to deny that the seasons have materially varied, when the general average is considered.

It must be admitted that it is a question somewhat difficult to settle positively, for the reason that accurate meteorological observations are of comparatively recent origin. Opinions and vague conjectures are not satisfactory. They are not like established facts, which must form the basis of all knowledge. It is the accumulation of such facts that will enable us to settle the question of climatic changes beyond all dispute, but as yet they are not sufficient.

At the same time, it must be said that we know enough already to assert that climates are constantly modified by natural causes that are operating over the whole surface of our globe, because the physical phenomena which to a great extent govern the distribution of temperature are themselves undergoing constant changes. We know, for instance, that great mountain chains, that arrest the winds and so cause clouds to form that vanish in snow or rain, are slowly but surely lessened in height; that their mass is decreased little by little, it may be, by the removal of material from natural causes, or by denudation by the hand of man. Many other causes might be mentioned which gradually modify the climates of particular localities.

A great number of instances might be given to illustrate the effects of climatic changes. Eastern Greenland and Iceland have grown very much colder within the last five hundred years. In the latter country the immense trees that used to grow, and of which there is abundant evidence still remaining, are no longer found; while many valleys on the eastern coast of Greenland, that were once inhabited, have become inaccessible and completely blockaded with ice. The mean temperature of England has increased by two degrees within the last hundred years, and the average temperature of the month of January has increased by three degrees, and the climate of France has become milder in the same time.

Among the Alps might be found numerous instances to prove a similar climatic change, and that within the limits of historic times; for according to the botanists the limits of high pine forests have sunk on the sides of the mountains more than the three hundred feet in vertical elevation within two or three hundred years, as the remains of dead trunks and dried-up roots of large trees clearly indicate. In other countries changes in the opposite direction are equally well established.

But on the other hand, Arago, a distinguished French philosopher, maintained that for thirty centuries Palestine had a temperature of seventy or seventy-one degrees, and that now, just as in the days of Jewish history, the northern limit, where dates ripen, and the southern limits of the vine coincide, on the banks of the Jordan, though he did not deny that the temperature of Western Europe has greatly changed, or that the northern limits of the vine in France had moved to the south. There was a time when grapes ripened and wines were produced on the shores of the Bristol Channel and in Flanders and in Brittany, but they no longer ripen in those countries, or if they ever do, only as an exception.

We must conclude, therefore, that climates are constantly undergoing change, though the laws which govern their modifications may not yet be discovered.

Partial Soiling.

WHEN a farmer sows fodder-corn to cut up green, or sows Hungarian grass, or uses clover to eke out feed enough for his cattle in the dry weather of July and August, he adopts a partial soiling system, and that might be adopted very generally and with great advantage, — that is, the regular feeding of cattle with green food in the barn in addition to the pasture; and if a farmer should stock heavy and feed his cattle in that way more or less all through the season, he could make a very large amount of manure to keep up and improve the quality of his land. It is a question whether it is not more economical, on the whole, to buy and feed grain, linseed meal, and cotton-seed meal, and economize the manure produced, than to purchase commercial fertilizers. The farmer then knows what he has to rely upon, and that he cannot often know when he goes into the market to buy any concentrated fertilizer. That very confidence is worth a great deal. The system of partial soiling offers the highest conditions of success, especially if purchased feeding substances, like Indian or linseed meal, are added to the green crops that can be cut fresh and used as food for stock. A small amount of meal can be fed daily through the summer to cows in milk to great advantage and with economy. It keeps up the condition, adds to the production of milk, and rapidly improves a farm. It is becoming more and more clear that we must adopt a system of higher farming in New England if we are to maintain our position as an agricultural community, and the basis of any such system is the production and application of the largest quantity of manure. The production of this manure will depend upon the adoption of the partial soiling system and the resort to the culture of annual forage crops as the best means of increasing the supplies of winter food for stock.

POETRY, ANECDOTES, ETC.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

When home the woodsman plods with axe

Upon his shoulder swung,
And in the knotted apple-tree
Are scythe and sickle hung;
When low about her clay-built nest
The mother swallow trills,
And decorously slow, the cows
Are wending down the hills;
What a blessed picture of comfort!

In the evening shadow red,
Is the good old-fashioned homestead,
With its bounteous table spread!

And when the winds moan wildly,
When the woods are bare and brown,
And when the swallow's clay-built nest
From the rafter crumbles down;
When all the untrod garden-paths
Are heaped with frozen leaves,
And icicles, like silver spikes,
Are set along the eaves;
Then when the book from the shelf is brought,

And the fire-lights shine and play,
In the good old-fashioned homestead
Is the farmer's holiday!

ALICE CARY.

RECIPE FOR MAKING EVERY DAY HAPPY.

When you rise in the morning, form a resolution to make the day a happy one to a fellow-creature. It is easily done; a left-off garment to the man who needs it, a kind word to the sorrowful, an encouraging expression to the striving; trifles in themselves light as air will do it, at least for the twenty-four hours; and if you are young, depend upon it it will tell when you are old; and if you are old, rest assured it will send you gently and happily down the stream of human time to eternity. By the most simple arithmetical sum look at the result. You send one person happily through the day; that is three hundred and sixty-five in the course of the year; and supposing you live forty years only after you commence that course of medicine, you have made fourteen thousand six hundred human beings happy, at all events for a time. — SYDNEY SMITH.

MORNING.

O, silence deep and strange!

The earth doth yet in quiet slumber lie;
No stir of life, save on you woodland range

The tall trees bow as if their Lord passed by.

Like to one new-create,

I have no memory of grief and care;
Of all the things which vexed my soul of late

I am ashamed in this calm morning air.

J. F. EICHENDORF.

HOW TO MAKE YOUR WAY IN THE WORLD.

Professor Tyndall gives this interesting account of his life in Germany:

"In 1848, wishing to improve myself in science, I went to the University of Marburg. I lodged in the plainest manner. I wished to keep myself clean and hardy; so I purchased a cask and had it cut in two. Half that cask filled with spring water over night, was placed in my small bedroom; and never during the years that I spent there, in winter or in summer, did the clock of the beautiful Elizabeth Church, which was close at hand, finish striking the hour of six in the morning, before I was in my tub. For a good portion of the time I rose an hour and a half earlier than this, working by lamp-light at the differential calculus when the world was slumbering around me. And I risked this breach in my pursuits, and this expenditure of time and money, not because I had any definite prospect of material profit in view, but because I thought the cultivation of the intellect important; because, moreover, I loved my work, and entertained the sure and certain hope that, armed with knowledge, one can successfully fight one's way through the world."

GOOD TEMPER.

Since trifles make the sum of human things,
And half our misery from our foibles springs;
Since life's best joys consist in peace and ease,
And though but few can serve, yet all may please;
O, let the ungentle spirit learn from hence
A small unkindness is a great offence.

HANNAH MORE.

HEALTH. — The four ordinary secrets of health are, early rising, exercise, personal cleanliness, and the rising from the table with the stomach unoppressed. There may be sorrows in spite of these, but they will be less with them; and nobody can be truly comfortable without them.

A man is relieved and gay when he has put his heart into his work, and done his best; but what he has said or done otherwise shall give him no peace. — R. W. EMERSON.

One evening, after a weary march through the desert, as Mohammed was camping with his followers, he overheard one of them saying, "I will loose my camel, and commit it to God." On which he took him up. "Friend, tie thy camel, and commit it to God." — SEED-GRAIN.

THE OLD AND NEW.

O, sometimes glimpses on my sight,
Through present wrong the eternal
right;
And step by step, since time began,
We see the steady gain of man; —

That all of good the past has had
Remains to make our own time glad,
Our common daily life divine,
And every land Palestine.

We lack but open eye and ear
To find the Orient's marvels here,
The still small voice in autumn's hush,
Yon maple wood the burning bush.

For still the new transcends the old
In signs and tokens manifold;
Slaves rise up men; the olive waves
With roots deep set in battle graves.
Through the harsh noises of our day
A low, sweet prelude finds its way;
Through clouds of doubt and creeds of
 fear

A light is breaking, calm and clear.
Henceforth my heart shall sigh no more
For olden time and holier shore;
God's love and blessing, then and there,
Are now, and here, and everywhere.

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

FRANKLIN ON TAXES.

A "plain, clean old man, with white locks," whom the bystanders called "Father Abraham," — so runs the little fiction in which Franklin wraps his philosophy, — was asked what he thought of the times. "Will not those heavy taxes quite ruin the country? How shall we ever be able to pay them?" Father Abraham stood up and replied, —

"Friends, the taxes are indeed very heavy; and if those laid on by the government were the only ones we had to pay, we might more easily discharge them; but we have many others, and much more grievous to some of us. We are taxed twice as much by our idleness, three times as much by our pride, and four times as much by our folly; and from these taxes the commissioners cannot ease or deliver us by allowing an abatement. However, let us hearken to good advice, and something may be done for us: 'God helps them that help themselves,' as Poor Richard says."

BORROWING TROUBLE.

Some of your hurts you have cured,
And the sharpest you still have survived;
But what torments of grief you endured!
From evils which never arrived!

FROM THE FRENCH.

A young man, having put a crown-piece into "the plate" in an Edinburgh church by mistake instead of a penny, asked to have it back, but was refused. In once, in forever. "Aweel, aweel," grunted he, "I will get credit for it in heaven." "Na, na," said Jeems, the door-keeper, "ye'll get credit only for the penury ye meant to give."

POTTED WISDOM.

You will never find time for anything.
If you want time, you must make it.

You have not fulfilled every duty, unless you have fulfilled that of being pleasant. — CHAS. BUXTON.

The poorest education that teaches self-control is better than the best that neglects it. — STERLING.

A man need but to be to the best of his abilities, and he will occasionally appear to advantage. — GOETHE.

True quietness of heart is got by resisting our passions, not by obeying them. — THOMAS A KEMPIS.

Be at least as polite to father, mother, child, as to others. For they are more important to you than any others. — ROCHEFOUCAULT.

The great end of my existence is to acquire every kind of education — (not scientific education — I find much vanity in that; but education of character) which fortune will permit me. — FICHTE.

REST.

Rest is not quitting
The busy career;
Rest is the fitting
Of self to its sphere.

'Tis the brook's motion,
Clear without strife;
Fleeing to ocean
After its life.

'Tis loving and serving
The Highest and Best;
'Tis onward, unswerving!
And that is true rest.

GOETHE.

IMPRUDENT. — As some lady visitors were going through a penitentiary under the escort of a superintendent, they came to a room in which three women were sewing. "Dear me!" one of the visitors whispered, "what vicious-looking creatures! Pray, what are they here for?" "Because they have no other home; this is our sitting-room, and they are my wife and two daughters," blandly answered the superintendent. — NATIONAL BAPT.

"Why didn't you bring Henry, Mrs. Brown?" said Johnny.

"O, he's sick; he has had the measles."

"How many did he have?" asked Johnny. "I know a boy that's got two. I saw him catch 'em. He fixed a trap in the woods, and caught two at once, and he isn't sick at all."

"Caught the measles in a trap?" cried his mother. "What makes you talk so, Johnny?"

"Measle, measle, weasel! — O, 'twas two weasels. I don't believe I ever saw a measles; did I, mother?" asked Johnny.

DO IT NOW. — Don't live a single hour of your life without doing exactly what ought to be done in it, and going straight through it from beginning to end.

CHEERFULNESS.

The world goes up and the world goes down.

And the sunshine follows the rain;
And yesterday's sneer and yesterday's frown

Can never come over again,

Sweet wife,

No, never come over again.

For woman is warm though man be cold,

And the night will hallow the day;
Till the heart which at even was weary and old

Can rise in the morning gay,

Sweet wife,

To its work in the morning gay.

C. KINGSLY.

2.

The difficulty is that each kind cannot be divided into the same number of lots. There are 15 lots of the better sort and only 10 of the cheaper; when, therefore, ten lots of the mixed oranges have been sold in proper proportion (3 of the cheaper, and 2 of the dearer), all of the cheaper-sort are sold, and the remaining 10 oranges, which should bring 5 cents, only bring 4 cents.

ANSWERS TO CONUNDRUMS,—

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Grandson. | 4. A tanner. |
| 2. In cider. | 5. Friday. |

ENIGMAS.

1.

Cut down, yet saved with much ado and pain;
Scattered, dispersed, yet gathered up again!

Withered, though young, though dying,
yet perfumed, Laid up with care, but kept to be consumed.

2.

Cut off my head, and singular I act;
Cut off my tail, and plural I appear;
Cut off my head and tail, and — wondrous fact!

Although my middle's left, there's nothing there.

What is my head cut off? The sounding sea.

What is my tail cut off? A flowing river.

And in their mingling depths I wander free:

Parent of well-known sounds, though mute forever.

CHARADE.

My first is equality, my second inferiority, and my whole superiority.

GEOMETRICAL QUESTION.

A circle being given, how many circles of the same radius will enclose it, touching it and each other?

THE UNLUCKY HATTER.

A hatter sold a hat for \$8.00, receiving therefor a counterfeit \$50 bill. He took it to a neighbor to be changed, and gave his cheating customer \$42. Soon after the hatter's neighbor discovered that the bill was counterfeit, and the hatter was obliged to redeem it, giving \$50 in good money for it. How much did the hatter lose?

CONUNDRUMS.

1. If your uncle's sister is not your aunt, what relation is she to you?

2. What is that which is lengthened by being cut at both ends?

3. What is that question to which you must answer yes?

4. When do two and two make more than four?

5. At what time of the day was Adam born?

ANSWERS TO PROBLEMS.

1.

The planks were arranged as in the diagram.

Progress of Fruit Culture.

THE progress of fruit culture during the last quarter of a century is one of the marvels of the present age. The first apples artificially cultivated in this country were grown on Governor's Island, in the harbor of Boston, from which, on the 10th of October, 1639, ten fair pippins were taken up to the little town of Boston, "there being," in the language of the old historical record, "not one apple or pear tree planted in any part of the country, but upon that island." The first nursery planted in this country for the propagation and sale of young trees was established by Governor Endicott, on his farm in Salem, now Danvers, in 1640, and it is related that he sold five hundred trees for two hundred and fifty acres of land. Orchards were planted during that and the succeeding century, but it was mainly for the purpose of cider-making. The trees were for the most part seedlings. Grafting, or the production of choice varieties, was not probably known, nor was there a very general cultivation of any kind of fruit till a comparatively recent date. At the close of the Revolution, and in fact at the end of the last century, it would have been impossible to find in the whole country the number and varieties of fine fruit which might now be found in a single town.

Again, it is to be remembered that the means of communication were so limited that even the finer varieties of seedlings, which now and then appeared, were not known over any extent of country. A seedling equal to the Baldwin would have remained unknown twenty miles around from the beginning to the end of the last century. Moreover, it was regarded as absurd for any but a young man to set out trees. The process of raising up seedlings was long and tedious, and a long life was thought to be requisite to secure the advantage of it. This state of things was not materially changed till long after the beginning of the present century. Many orchards were planted at this date, but it was still for the manufacture of cider, and nurseries where young trees could be procured were very rare. No horticultural society existed till the establishment of the Massachusetts, in 1829, and there were very few agricultural societies previous to that date, while none of them paid any special attention, or gave any encouragement, to the production of fruit.

It will be seen, therefore, that the general interest in fruit culture is wholly of recent origin. It was not regarded as of sufficient importance to be worthy of a place in the collection of the national statistics even so late as 1830, while in 1840 the fruit crop of the country, the orchard and garden products, amounted to only seven and a quarter millions of dollars; and in 1850 it had increased to only seven millions and three quarters, showing a very slow and gradual increase. Since 1850, however, the progress has been amazing. The export of apples and other fruits began to grow in importance, and in 1860 the value of orchard products had risen to over thirty millions of dollars a year, and at the present time it exceeds fifty millions a year, and is still rapidly increasing.

No doubt the agricultural and horticultural societies have done much to develop this great interest, while modern science has enabled the intelligent fruit-grower to secure more speedy returns. New varieties have been multiplied with a greater adaptation to localities and soils, and people generally appreciate better than formerly the great value of fruit as a healthful and almost indispensable article of diet.

Management of Dairy Stock.

THE dairy cow is an artificial production. The animal in a state of nature, or the wild cow, yields but a small quantity of milk, and that only for a short time, sufficient only to nourish her young, when she goes dry for the larger portion of the year. High dairy qualities are the result of breeding and the care which has been bestowed upon the animal in her domestic condition. There is, therefore, a tendency to revert to the state of nature, and the milking qualities of our stock need to be fostered and promoted by all the means in our power. We want the cow to give milk ten months, instead of four or five. We want her to come to maturity at two years of age, instead of four or five. We want her to be heavier and better developed than she is in her primitive and natural state, especially that the lacteal system be developed to its utmost capacity. In the breeding of stock for the dairy, we prefer to have the heifer come in at an early age, at two years old rather than three, that is, before she is fully developed, while the milk-producing organs are easily influenced and enlarged by an increased supply of blood. It does a great deal towards the formation of a large and good udder. Up to this time we want her only moderately fed, that is, fed only with reference to her growth and thrift, and not to the production of fat. Calves that are over fed to force them along too rapidly, seldom make good cows. The tendency to lay on fat is developed at the expense of that to secrete milk. Let the calf be sparingly fed up to the first and timely calving, after which she may be fed more liberally. We would have her come in if possible in April, two or three weeks before going out to grass, and we would force her by succulent or moist and juicy food, after her udder has come to its normal condition, and the weakness and excitement of parturition are over, to her highest capacity of production. Feed dairy stock with great regularity, and treat it at all times with gentleness. The cow must have confidence in the kindness of her keeper.

Great Sale of Short-Horn Cattle.

THE greatest Short-horn sale of the century took place at New York Mills, near Utica, N. Y., on the 10th of September, 1873, when one hundred and eight head brought the round sum of \$380,490, or an average of \$3523 a head. This was owing to the large number of animals belonging to the Duchess family, established by Thomas Bates, a distinguished English breeder, in the early part of the present century.

It may be stated for the information of those not familiar with the facts, that the herd of the celebrated Charles Colling was brought to the hammer in 1810, and that Bates, who already possessed some of the Duchess blood, purchased of Colling at private sale, here laid the foundation of the Duchess family of Short-horns. "Comet," an uncommonly fine-formed bull, brought at that sale a thousand guineas, the highest price that had ever been paid for such an animal. After breeding with great judgment and skill for many years, this celebrated herd was sold at auction by the executors of Mr. Bates in 1850. A part of that herd came to this country, and subsequently more of the same family. In 1853 the superb bull "Grand Duke" was bought in England by Jonathan Thorne, of New York, at thousand guineas, or over \$5000, and imported to New York. The highest prices were paid to obtain the best, and the best were obtained without regard to cost. The time naturally came when we had the best Short-horns in the world. It became necessary for English breeders to buy them back cost what it would, or lose their pre-eminence. This explains in part the apparently extravagant prices at which many of the animals sold.

The 1st Duchess of Oneida, a cow three years old, brought \$30,600, to Lord Skelmersdale. The 10th Duchess of Geneva brought \$35,000, to Lord Bechtive. The 8th Duchess of Oneida sold for \$15,300. The 8th Duchess of Geneva sold for \$40,600, to Mr. Davies, of England. The 9th Duchess of Oneida sold for \$10,000, to Lord Bechtive, and the 3d for \$15,000. The average of the six cows was \$24,517, a total of \$147,100. The 2d Duke of Oneida, a bull three years old, brought \$12,000. The 10th Duchess of Oneida, a calf five months old, brought \$27,000. The average of the twelve Duchess animals, including our bull, was \$29,900, or a total of \$250,800. It must be regarded as the most remarkable sale of the century.

This remarkable sale was not the result of mere fancy or excitement. It was based upon the fact, or belief, that the family of animals which sold for such prices is the highest type of scientific breeding, and the most perfect model for the economical production of human food. The Short-horn is remarkable for its early maturity and its wonderful fattening qualities. It is, in these respects, the beef breed of the world, but the Duchess family of Short-horns is considered to be the perfection of the breed.

It is a source of pride, whatever may be thought of the folly or wisdom of paying such prices for stock, that American breeders have had the foresight to select and import the finest cattle in the world, and that having imported them, they have succeeded so well in maintaining their high standard of perfection, and advancing it in competition with the most skilful breeders of England. The climate and the pastures of Kentucky, and some of the Western States, are admirably adapted to develop and improve the Short-horn, and it is claimed by the best stock breeders of that section that the breed is improving in their hands.

The success which has attended the scientific and careful breeding of the Short-horns for the production of beef, ought to stimulate us to greater efforts for the improvement of the dairy breeds, so much better adapted to meet the wants of New England farmers. That the Ayrshires, the Jerseys, and our so called "native" cattle, are susceptible of improvement, no one can deny. That progress has already been made in this direction is equally certain, but the prosperity of our agriculture demands that still greater thought and skill be applied to the improvement of domestic animals, especially those that are essential to our wants, as are the cows kept for the dairy, which may be called the leading branch of New England agriculture.

UNITED STATES STAMP DUTIES.

STAMP TAXES on notes, deeds, and other documents, are now all abolished, except the stamp on bank checks, or orders, which is two cents.

DESPATCH OF BUSINESS.—Sir Walter Scott, writing to a youth who had obtained a situation, and asked his advice, gave him this sound counsel.

"Your motto must be *hoc age (do this)*. Do instantly whatever is to be done, and take the hours of recreation after business, never before it. When a regiment is marching, the rear is often thrown into confusion because the front does not move steadily, and without interruption. It is the same with business. If that which is first in hand is not instantly, steadily, and regularly despatched, other things accumulate behind, till affairs begin to press all at once, and no human brain can stand the confusion."

THE great happiness of life, I find, after all, to consist in the regular discharge of some mechanical duty.—SCHILLER.

The Agriculture of Massachusetts.

WHATEVER may be thought of the farming interests of Massachusetts, it is certain that the ninth census—that for 1870—does not represent them fairly, or even give us an approximation to their comparative condition; that is, the statistics of the census do not enable us to show whether they have advanced or declined, as compared with 1850 or 1860; and any deductions, based on these statistics, to support the one or the other proposition, are false and deceptive. For it is evident enough that a large number of farms must have been entirely overlooked in gathering the statistics; and it is plain enough to see that, if any number of farms fail to appear in the census, the omission carries with it all the cattle and the products of those farms.

That such is the case, and that many farms must have been overlooked, appears from the fact that the total number of acres recognized in the census, including all improved and unimproved land of every description, and all woodland, is but little more than half the actual acreage of the State. The area of this Commonwealth, for example, is about 5,000,000 of acres, or more nearly 4,992,000 acres, while the total number of acres included in the census returns is only 2,730,000 acres, a discrepancy of over 2,260,000 acres. Such are the facts.

If we examine the statistics a little more closely, this discrepancy is still more apparent. The census for 1850 returns the number of farms as 34,069; that for 1860 as 35,601; while that for 1870 gives us only 26,500—a difference of 9101 farms since 1860. Now we know that the same causes were operating to increase the number of farms from 1860 to 1870 as from 1850 to 1860,—the same causes, in fact, which have been in operation for half a century or more; but apart from this, we know that the selectmen and assessors of taxes in each town are far more likely to be correct than the assistant marshals appointed to take the census, since the jurisdiction of these latter officials extended over several towns, often embracing a large area of territory. The Statistics of Industry of 1865, made up from official returns of the selectmen of each town to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, gave the number of farms in the State at that date as 46,904, which would leave the number overlooked in gathering the census of 1870 still greater than that stated, or more than 20,000 instead of 9,000.

Now, with respect to several items, we have a still better means of comparison, for the assessors of taxes in May, 1870, returned the number of cows taxed in the State as 161,185, and in May, 1871, as 162,782; while the census of 1870, taken during the same month, returns only 114,771—a discrepancy of very nearly 50,000. And so of horses. The assessors in 1870 returned the number of horses as 107,198, and in 1871 as 112,782; while the census gives the number of horses on farms as only 41,039, and estimates the number *not on* farms as 45,227, making in all 86,266, and leaving a discrepancy of no less than 26,516. The same results will be found, on a comparison, with other important items.

The inference, therefore, that our agriculture is declining, so readily taken up and reiterated by the public press throughout the country, is not justified by the actual facts, nor indeed by the returns of the census itself. Our agriculture is undoubtedly changing somewhat, and adapting itself to local markets and the growth of manufacturing towns and villages, but there is no evidence that it is on the decline.

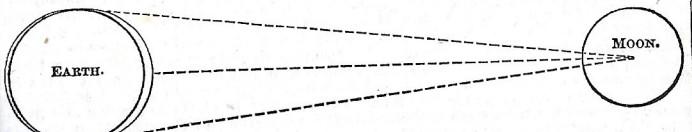
THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Statement of the Public Debt, September 1, 1873, not including bonds issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad Corporations.

Debt bearing interest in coin	\$1,734,420,950 00
Debt bearing interest in currency	14,678,000 00
Matured debt	12,902,730 26
Debt bearing no interest	477,702,529 03
 Total principal	\$2,239,704,209 29
Total accrued interest	32,485,693 05
 Cash in the Treasury —	
Coin	\$87,160,846 05
Currency	12,063,690 96
Special deposit for redemption of Certificates of Deposit	32,240,000 00
 Total cash in the Treasury	\$131,494,537 01
 TOTAL DEBT less amount of cash in the Treasury	\$2,140,695,365 33
 Total Debt, less amount in Treasury, September 1, 1872 . . . \$2,177,322,020 55	
" " " " " 1, 1873 . . . 2,140,695,365 33	
 Decrease the past year	\$36,626,655 22

THE TIDES.

THE tides are caused by the action of the Sun and Moon—especially the latter—upon the ocean. As the particles of water are free to move, they are drawn towards the moon by its attraction. From a reference to the figure it will be plain that the moon has the greatest effect on the water by drawing it away from those parts of the earth where it is in the horizon, as at those places the action is to draw it along



the surface, while its action at the point directly under it must be to lift it directly away from the earth; it is also evident that as the moon draws the water away from these points, it must leave a smaller high tide on the opposite side of the earth; consequently there will be two high tides in each lunar day. If the earth were all covered with water, the effect would be that there would be a wave following the moon, and another smaller one twelve hours later, with an intermediate low water, the amount of this wave would be only a few inches, and it is only when it is interrupted by approaching a line of coast that large tides are developed. It is evident that the most favorable places for large tides must be those where the coast is indented by wide bays, becoming gradually narrower as they proceed inland. As we have stated, the principal part of the tide is produced by the moon, as that body is so near the earth. The effect of the sun on the tides is shown by increasing them when its action is in the same direction as that of the moon, that is, at the times of new and full moon, and by diminishing them when its action is opposed to that of the moon, as it is at the quarters. It is this action of the sun which causes the principal part of the variation in the height of the tides, causing what are called high and low tides. There are, however, several other causes which operate to vary the height of the tides. As the moon is at different distances from the earth in different parts of its orbit, and its effect on the tides varies with its distance, it is evident that this will cause high and low tides, the tides being highest when the moon is in Perigee, and lowest when in Apogee. As the tide always flows towards that part of the earth which has the moon in its zenith, it is evident that the tides will vary with the changing declination of the moon, and for a point north of the equator, for example, the tides will be higher when the moon is north of the equator, or runs high, than when she is south, or runs low. The preceding are the principal astronomical causes of the variation of the tides, and it is plain that the result of them all is to make the tides quite irregular. It may be seen, however, that if the new or full moon comes at the time of the Perigee, there will be a very high tide, and if the quarter comes at the time of Apogee, there will be a very low tide; whereas, should the reverse of these conditions occur, the two tides would nearly balance each other, and there would be only moderately high or low tides. There are, however, other causes which affect the tides, and which it is not possible to predict in advance, on account of which the calculated tides are liable to be considerably out; the principal cause is the direction and force of the wind. For example, an easterly wind at the time of high tide at Boston will cause the tide to rise higher and to occur later than if it was calm; a west wind, on the contrary, will diminish the height of the tide. The height of the barometer also has an effect on the tides, the water being highest when the barometer is lowest, variation of an inch in the barometer making a difference of about a foot in the height of the water. Distant storms, earthquakes, and varying ocean currents may have more or less effect on the tides, the relations of which are not yet fully understood.

TIDE TABLE.

The tides given in the Calendar pages are for the port of Boston.

The following table contains the approximate difference between the time of High Water at Boston and several other places. The reader is warned that this table will not always give the exact time of the tide, as the difference varies from day to day. It is hoped, however, it will be near enough to be useful.

The difference, if preceded by + is to be added to, or if preceded by -, subtracted from, the time as given in the Calendar pages.

	h. m.		h. m.		
Baltimore, Md.	+ 7 30	Key West, Fla.	- 1 59	Point Judith, R. I.	- 3 57
Bath, Me.	+ 0 44	Nantucket, Mass.	+ 0 45	Fordland, Me.	- 0 12
Beaufort, N. C.	- 4 03	Newburyport, Mass.	- 0 07	Fortsomouth, N. H.	- 0 06
Bridgeport, Conn.	- 0 18	Newcastle, Del.	- 0 13	Salem, Mass.	- 0 16
Cape Henry, Va.	- 3 34	New Haven, Conn.	- 2 13	Sandy Hook, N. Y.	- 3 58
Cape May, N. J.	- 3 10	New London, Conn.	- 2 03	Savannah, Ga., Dry Dock.	- 3 16
Charleston, S. C.	- 1 05	New York, A. L.	- 3 44	St. Augustine, Fla.	- 3 08
City Point, Va.	+ 3 08	New Rochelle, N. Y.	- 0 07	Stonington, Conn.	- 2 22
Cold Spring, N. J.	- 3 08	New York, Gov. Island.	- 3 22	Washington, D. C., Navy	
Eastport, Me.	- 0 21	Norfolk, Va.	- 2 13	Xard.	+ 8 41
Edgartown, Mass.	+ 0 47	Philadelphia, Pa.	+ 2 15	West Point, N. Y.	- 0 27
Holmes Hole, Mass.	- 0 14	Plymouth, Mass.	- 0 10	Wilmington, Del.	- 2 23

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

Proper Mode of Extinguishing Kerosene Lamps. — Explosions of kerosene lamps are frequently produced in the attempt to extinguish them by blowing down the chimney. This is a very dangerous practice, and should always be avoided. The desired result will be accomplished much more certainly and safely by giving a sharp and rather prolonged puff exactly at right angles to the top of the chimney. (That is, blow across the top of the chimney.) The draft thus created draws the flame away from the wick, when the carbonic acid immediately below the departing flame also extinguishes the red-hot charred end of the wick.

To Wash Blankets. — Provide a quantity of boiling water. Take a large tub, and fill it half full of *boiling* water; dissolve and stir thoroughly into it two tablespoonsfuls of powdered borax, and sufficient soap to make a good lather, but *on no account rub soap on the blankets*. Put into the tub but one blanket at a time. Shake it to and fro with the clothes-stick till perfectly wet through, then press it under the water, to remain till cool enough to use your hands in it, when each part should be examined very carefully, gently rubbing or squeezing the suds through it. Hard rubbing fulls woollens. When sure that all spots or dirt are removed, wring it into a second tub of boiling water, into which you have thoroughly stirred some bluing. If your first suds are strong enough, the blanket will retain sufficient soap for the rinsing water, which in woollens requires a little soap. Shake the blanket up and down in this water with the clothes-stick, till it has flowed through every part. Then, while the water is still hot, wring it. It requires two persons to wring and shake out a bed-blanket. They should take it by the ends and snap vigorously, to remove all the water. Then carry it to the line, throw it over and pull it smooth, bringing the hems straight and true, and pin on to the line strongly. When half dry, turn it lengthwise on the line, and pull the selvages together in a straight line, so that no part may draw up in cockles, or pull unevenly. It requires a fine day, and a brisk wind is desirable to dry blankets nicely. When the blanket is perfectly dry, fold very evenly, but never press or iron it.

To make Butter Cool in Hot Weather. — Set it on a bit of brick, cover with a flower-pot, and wrap a wet cloth around the pot. The evaporation cools it as well as ice.

To Remove Iron Rust. — Mix fine salt and cream of tartar, moisten with water and lay on the stain; expose to the sun, and repeat the application if necessary.

To Dry Umbrellas Properly. — After the umbrella has drained, stand it on the handle and let it dry in that position.

To Cleanse White Worsted Hoods and Clouds. — Rub them thoroughly with wheat flour, then shake well to remove the flour, and they will look nearly as well as when new.

To Cure Warts. — Dissolve as much common washing soda as the water will take up; wash the warts with this for a minute or two, and let them dry without wiping. This repeated, will, it is said, gradually destroy the largest wart. Another remedy is to rub them frequently with castor oil.

For the Sting of a Bee or Wasp. — Wet a small quantity of cut tobacco, and lay it at once on the place which was stung, holding it on tightly for four or five minutes, and the pain and swelling will be at once removed. Spirits of turpentine will reduce the swelling immediately; or, if neither that nor tobacco is at hand, honey or molasses, or fresh butter will give relief. Spirits of ammonia, too, is a good remedy.

For Chapped Hands. — Wash the hands thoroughly in cider vinegar, and let it dry in, just before going to bed. It is rather harsh the first time, but after a few applications the hands become soft and smooth. Another remedy is to smear a drop of honey over the hands after washing, and lightly wiping them.

To Relieve Chilblains. — Put some red-hot coals into an old pan, and throw a handful of corn meal upon the coals. Hold the foot in the dense smoke which will rise. One or two applications will greatly relieve the chilblains, and a persistent use of the remedy is said to cure them. Another remedy for chilblains, is to rub them every night and morning with camphorated oil, if they are unbroken, or with a mixture of one part of spirits of turpentine to three of camphorated oil. Then cover with a piece of lint or linen. To prevent chilblains, let a child always wear, in winter, warm woollen stockings, and good shoes, and avoid warming the feet by the fire, and bathing them in *hot* water.

Improvement in Boiling Potatoes. — After the potatoes have boiled till they are half cooked, pour off the water, and fill again with boiling water from another kettle, and finish boiling them. It is said to make them more mealy.

Oatmeal Porridge. — Take six tablespoonsfuls of oatmeal and soak it over night in a pint and a half of water. In the morning stir it up well, and put the pail into a kettle of boiling water; let it boil for half an hour as hard as possible; then stir in a cupful of milk, and let it boil fifteen minutes. Season with salt, and eat it with cream. If soaked over night, it requires much less cooking than it would otherwise. It can be made without milk.

Oatmeal Breakfast Cake. — Take one pint of oatmeal, a pinch of salt, and just warm water enough to stir it up into a batter, like griddle-cakes. Pour it into a shallow baking-pan, and bake for twenty minutes in a hot oven. Or if you prefer, bake it in small cakes on the griddle-iron, first putting in a handful of wheat flour and a little more water.

Oatmeal Cracknels, or Scotch Bannocks. — Take the finest quality of oatmeal and stir in barely enough water to wet it through; add a pinch of salt; let it stand for ten minutes to swell; then roll it out a quarter of an inch in thickness, first flouring the board and rolling-pin with wheat flour; cut it with a biscuit cutter, and bake in a moderate oven, as these cakes burn quickly, and only require to be of the lightest brown. If put into a close jar, they will keep for several months.

Gems, made with Milk and Eggs. — Break into a quart of milk four eggs (two will answer) without beating, stir in flour till as thick as waffles. Beat till smooth, and fill the "gem" pans half full. Bake quick in a hot oven. No salt, soda, or cream of tartar. Graham gems can be made with one egg to a quart of milk or water. The "gem" pans should be well buttered, and set into the oven to get quite hot, while the batter is being prepared, and when you are filling them, set the pan on the top of the stove to keep hot. When filled, set it immediately into the oven.

The Queen of all Puddings. — Soak a teacup of tapioca (or sago) and a teaspoonful of salt in three tumblersfuls of warm (not hot) water, for an hour or two, till softened. Take away the skins and cores of apples without dividing them, put them in the dish with sugar in the holes, and spice, if the apples are without flavor, not otherwise. Add a cup of water, and bake till the apples are softened, turning them to prevent drying, and then pour over the tapioca, and bake *a long time*, till all looks a brownish yellow. Eat with a hard sauce. Do not fail to bake a long time. This can be extensively varied by mixing chopped apples, or quinces, or rhubarb (pie-plant), or oranges, or peaches, or any kind of berries with the tapioca; and then sugar must be added according to the acid of the fruit, though some would prefer it omitted, when the sauce is used. The beauty may be increased by a cover of sugar beaten into the whites of eggs, and then turned to a yellow in the oven. Several such puddings can be made at once, kept in a cool place, and when wanted warmed over; many relish it better when very cold. — CATHERINE E. BERCHIER.

CARRIAGE FARES IN BOSTON.

For one adult, from one place to another within the city proper (except as hereinafter provided), **50 cents**. Each additional adult, **50 cents**.

For one adult, from any place in the city proper, south of Dover Street and west of Berkeley Street, to any place north of State, Court, and Cambridge Streets, or from any place north of State, Court, and Cambridge Streets, to any place south of Dover Street and West of Berkeley Street, **One Dollar**. For two or more adults, **50 cents** each.

Children under four years, with an adult, **no charge**.

Children between four and twelve years old, with an adult, **25 cents** each.

From twelve at night to six in the morning, the fare for one adult is **double the preceding rates**, and **50 cents** for each additional adult.

BE NOT ANXIOUS OVER MUCH. — You cannot hope for anything like contentment so long as you continue to attach that ridiculous degree of importance to the events of this life which so many people are inclined to do. Observe the effect which it has upon them; they are most uncomfortable if their little projects do not turn out according to their fancy; nothing is to be angular to them; they regard external things as the only realities; and as they have fixed their abode here, they must have it arranged to their mind. In all they undertake they feel the anxiety of a gambler, and not the calmness of a laboring man. It is, however, the success or failure of their efforts, and not the motives for their endeavor, which gives them this concern. "It will be all the same a hundred years hence;" so says the Epicurean as he saunters by. The Christian exhorts them to extend their hopes and their fears to the far future. But they are up to their lips in the present, though they taste it none the more for that. And so they go on, fretting and planning and contending, until an event, about which, of all their anxieties, they have felt the least anxious, sweeps them and their cobwebs away from the face of the earth. — ARTHUR HELPS.

ECONOMY OF TIME. — Men of business are accustomed to quote the maxim that time is money; but it is much more: the proper improvement of it is self-culture, self-improvement, and growth of character. An hour wasted daily on trifles, or in indolence, would, if devoted to self-improvement, make an ignorant man wise in a few years; and, employed in good works, would make his life fruitful and death a harvest of worthy deeds. Fifteen minutes a day devoted to self-improvement will be felt at the end of the year. Good thoughts and carefully garnered experience take up no room, and are carried about with us as companions everywhere, without cost or incumbrance. An economical use of time is the true mode of securing leisure; it enables us to get through business and carry it forward, instead of being driven by it.

POST-OFFICE REGULATIONS.

(Cor. Sept., 1873, by Wm. Brooks, P. O. Boston, from documents furnished by the P. O. Department.)

Domestic Letters. — The rate of postage on all domestic letters not exceeding one half oz. is 3 cts.; and an additional rate of 3 cts. for each additional half oz., or fraction thereof, to be in all cases prepaid by postage stamps, — weight limited to 4 lbs. **Drop or Local Letters**, 2 cts. per each half oz., at offices where free delivery by carrier is established; at other offices 1 ct., prepaid by stamps. **IRREGULAR MATTER**, part writing and part print: Letter rates are to be charged on such matter, except as hereinafter provided. **REGISTERED LETTERS:** The fee for registered letters is 15 cts. per letter in addition to the regular rate of 3 cts. for each half oz., or fraction. **POSTAL CARDS**, with postage stamp *imprinted* upon them, 1 ct. each. **CIRCULARS**, in an unsealed envelope, 1 ct. for each 2 oz. or fraction; 1 ct. each if to be delivered by carrier.

Foreign Letters should indicate on the outside the route by which they are to be sent, as the difference by various routes is very great. The rate given is for $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or under, unless otherwise stated. A star (*) against the rate denotes that prepayment is optional, except for registered letters; where there is no star, the postage must be prepaid. **Great Britain and Ireland**, *6c. **France**, including **Algeria**, via England, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or under, *10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or under, *16c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or under, *20c.; 1 oz. or under, *26c.; by direct steamer, 10c. **Belgium**, *8c. via England, via direct steamer, *6c. **Holland**, *10c. **Portugal**, via England, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or less, 16c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or less, 28c. **Spain**, via N. Ger. Un. direct, *11c.; via N. Ger. Un., closed mail, via England, *12c. **Italy**, via N. Ger. Un. direct, *10c.; via N. Ger. Un., closed mail, via England, *11c.; closed mail, *10c. **Prussia, Austria, and German States**, via N. Ger. Un. direct, *6c.; via N. Ger. Un. closed mail, via England, *7c.; via Stettin, *6c.; open mail, via England, *10c. **Switzerland**, via Bremen or Hamburg, 8c.; closed mail, *10c. **Norway**, via N. Ger. Un. direct, prepaid, 10c., unpaid, *12c.; via N. Ger. Un. closed mail, via England, prepaid, 11c., unpaid, *14c.; via direct steamers, *6c. **Denmark**, via N. Ger. Un. direct, prepaid, 9c., unpaid, *12c.; via N. Ger. Un. closed mail, via England, prepaid, 10c., unpaid, *13c.; via Stettin, 7c.; closed mail, via Bremen or Hamburg, *7c. **Sweden**, via N. Ger. Un. direct, prepaid, 10c., unpaid, *12c.; via N. Ger. Un. closed mail, via England, prepaid, 11c., unpaid, *13c.; via Stettin, 10c.; direct steamers, *6c. **Russia**, via N. Ger. Un. direct, prepaid, 10c., unpaid, *14c.; via N. Ger. Un. closed mail, via England, prepaid, 11c., unpaid, *15c. **Greece**, via N. Ger. Un. direct, *14c.; via N. Ger. Un. closed mail, via England, *15c.; via England, *20c. **Constantinople**, via N. Ger. Un. direct, *10c.; via N. Ger. Un. closed mail, via England, *11c.; via England and French packet, 20c. **Canada**, including **New Brunswick**, **Nova Scotia**, and **Prince Edward Island**, prepaid 6c., unpaid, *10c. **Newfoundland**, 6c. **West Indies**, 18c., except islands at which mail steamers touch, where the rate is 10c. **Mexico**, **Panama**, **Aspinwall**, 10c. **Brazil**, by American packet, 15c.; via England, 28c. **Sandwich Islands**, 6c. **East Indies**, by British mail, via Southampton, 22c.; via Brindisi, 28c.; via N. Ger. Un. direct, 23c.; via N. Ger. Un. closed mail, via England, 24c.; via San Francisco, *10c. **China**, by British mail, via Southampton, 28c.; via Brindisi, 34c.; via N. Ger. Un. direct, 23c.; via N. Ger. Un. closed mail, via England, 28c.; via San Francisco, 10c.

Newspapers, Magazines, &c. (Regular subscribers.) — Newspaper, or second-class postage, is for papers not over four ounces each, per quarter, weekly, 5 cts.; semi-weekly, 10 cts.; tri-weekly, 15 cts.; six times a week, 30 cts.; seven times a week, 35 cts., paid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery. On newspapers and periodicals issued less often than once a week, not exceeding four ounces in weight, semi-monthly, 6c.; monthly, 3c.; quarterly, 1c., to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

BILLS AND RECEIPTS for subscription may be enclosed in papers, and go free; any other written enclosure imposes letter postage.

Books. — Two cents for each two ounces or fraction, not to exceed four pounds in weight; prepaid by postage stamps.

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